The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

State of the Atlantic Cable.

Details of the English Treaty with China.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, R. Lawton, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 11 A. M. of Sept. 29, arrived at this port last evening.

To the meagre outline of her news forwarded from Cape Race, we add important details and extracts.

The *Borussia* steamer arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult. from New-York.

The conditions of the Treaty were generally regarded with satisfaction.

Letters from Valentia report that no improvement had taken place in the electrical condition of the Atlantic Cable. The fault, however, did not get worse, for occasionably considerable and distinct reversals from Newfoundland were discernible. The opinion that the principal fault in the Cable is near the shore, daily gained ground, although Professor THOMSON'S opinion was directly opposed to such a supposition. It was supposed that something would be done towards under-running and repairing the Cable during October, which is generally a fine month on the Irish coast. Mr. HENLEY'S gigantic magneto-electric machine had arrived at Valentia, and been put in operation, and with the aid of this instrument Mr. HENLEY hoped to be able to work through the Cable during some part of each day, even if the fault should prove irreparable. It was the unanimous opinion of nearly all at Valentia that the laying of ten or twelve miles of the thick shore-end of the Cable would tend permanently to obviate a great many of the difficulties with which the electrical department of the undertaking has been interrupted. Beyond the continuance of experiments, nothing was to be done with the Cable until the preconcerted experiments at both termini of the line had been made. They had been fixed to take place early in October, and would, it was expected, demonstrate the possibility or impossibility of working the line in its present defective condition.

In a discussion at the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, "On the Construction and Laying of Atlantic and other Submarine Telegraph Cables," Mr. NEWALL maintained that the conducting wire of the Atlantic Cable is much too thin to connect efficiently for a distance of 2,000 miles, and that the insulating covering is not sufficiently thick. He described the successful laying down of the Malta and Corfu Cable, extending a length of 1,000 miles in water as deep as the Atlantic, through which, he said, 10 words a minute are transmitted; and if the Atlantic Cable had been constructed on the same plan, and paid out in the same manner, he felt assured there would have been no difficulty in laying it down, and the results would have been satisfactory.

Government is said to have resolved to fortify Valentia harbor, and engineers had been surveying the locality with a view to select the most eligible sites for the forts to be erected.

The vicinity of Valentia had suffered greatly by the furious rain-storm which was recently experienced in Ireland. Houses were swept away and many lives lost.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE had published a lengthy reply to the document recently issued by the Atlantic Telegraph Company in regard to his dismissal. He speaks of the Directors of the Company as being incapable and insincere; says that positive neglect has been one of the least of their sins, and urges that, as the depositors of a trust, their motives should have been above suspicion. He declares that he was sacrificed to private and personal considerations.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were in demand on the 28th, and have risen from £340 to £362. The limit which the constitution of this Company imposes upon the liability of the shareholders stimulates inquiry for the shares at the present reduced value.

The London *Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred a special statute for appointing the Earl of [illegible] Grand Cross of the Bath. It also announces Captains ADEANE and PEEDY, (of the Arctic Expedition,) and the Hon. FREDERICK [illegible] appointed Commanders of the Bath.

[illegible] of the 29th ult., the schooner *Gipsy*, in dropping up the Mersey past Woodbine, came in contact with the American ship *Annie Sise*. The schooner lost foremast by the deck, and port mainrigging, port anchor and chain.

A floating derrick, after the model of those in vogue at New-York, (the invention of Mr. BISHOP,) had been launched at Blackwall-on-the-Thames, and being the first of its kind constructed there, it attracted considerable attention. It is the largest derrick in existence.

The inquiry into the conduct of a Protestant clergyman named WEST, at Boyn Hill, in resorting to the practice of confession among his parishoners, had resulted in a verdict of "Not proven," and further proceedings were consequently stopped.

The linen trade at Belfast was at length in a favorable position. Large foreign orders had been received, and the home demand was also pretty active.

The iron trade of Staffordshire continued dull, although a slight improvement is announced in the orders received from the United States.

At Sheffield trade had shown further signs of improvement, and in some branches of the American trade business was much better.

The accounts from the wine districts of France were generally favorable.

Considerable anxiety was felt throughout France as to the intentions of Government respecting the decree permitting the importation of foreign grain, which would expire on 30th of September, and which if not renewed would cause the revival of the obsolete sliding-scale.

In regard to the chess match between MORPHY, the American champion, and HARWITZ, the London *Era* says: "Since the days of DESCHAPPELLES and LABOURDONNAIS, since the match of the French and English champions, ST. AMANT and STAUNTON, no similar interest has been exhibited by the chess players of France; and at the termination of the contest with HARWITZ a still greater chess treat is expected from the meeting of the justly-famed DER LARZA with the champion of the New World. The score between MORPHY and HARWITZ now stands: MORPHY, 4; HARWITZ, 2; drawn, 0. Since the termination of the second game HARWITZ has not scored one, and has requested an adjournment of hostilities until the 29th inst. The last game was played on the 18th inst."

Prince NAPOLEON left Paris on the 26th, per special train, for Warsaw, there to meet the Emperor of Russia, and witness the great military evolutions. The Prince was expected to return to Paris about the 5th of October.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it was rumored that Prince Napoleon had gone to Warsaw to invite the Emperor ALEXANDER to Paris.

A letter from Toulon says the boiler of the corvette *Roland*, whilst being tried, exploded, and wounded at least 35 persons, nine of whom had died, including the Captain and Chief Engineer.

The Paris *Pays* states that 150,000,000 francs have been allocated for the defence of the port of Havre, of which the merchants of Havre are to provide 70,000,000; 17,000,000 francs are to be devoted to the defence of Dunkirk; 7,000,000 to Dieppe, and 1,800,000 to Fecamp. Similar works are to be executed at Calais and Boulogne.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that a port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

The Paris Bourse continued buoyant, but on the 28th there was a slight decline, the 3 per cents. having opened at 73.55, and closed at 73.30.

It was whispered that the Empress EUGENIE is again in a condition to afford hopes that the Imperial dynasty of France will not hang on the single life of the young Prince.

M. DUCHENNE DE BELLECOURT will leave Paris on the 3d of October for China, with the treaty ratified by the Emperor. After the exchange of ratifications Baron GROS will return direct to France, and Admiral REGAULT DE GENOUILLY will proceed on his expedition to Cochin-China.

The approaching election occupied a large share of attention at Madrid.

The garrison of Madrid was 15,000 strong.

A letter from Naples contains a document purporting to be a dispatch from M. CARAFA, the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Prince PETRALLA, the Neapolitan Envoy at Vienna, in reply to inquiries from the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting "secret negotiations with England and France." This document says that the King of Naples would consider himself humiliated in his own conscience and in the eyes of his subjects and Europe if he took any steps to bring about a reconciliation with England and France. As it was not the King that had caused the rupture, the first steps to a reconciliation ought to be taken by him.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* publishes what it states to be the substance of a circular addressed by Count WALEWSKI to the different diplomatic agents of Sardinia, on the subject of the Villafranca affair. Mr. DE CAVOUR states that the cession made to Russia is gratuitous and revocable at will. It comprises an old prison and nothing more, which is to be devoted to the purposes of storing coal and provisions. He complains of the unfriendly remarks which have emanated from the English Press on the subject, alluding particularly to the *Globe*, the *Morning Post* and the *Morning Advertiser*, which, he says, accused Sardinia of ceding one of her best forts to Russia, to the detriment of her own interest, and those of England. He recalls the fact that the Piedmontese *Gazette* has already rectified these erroneous impressions conveyed by badly informed correspondents. He alludes to the cession granted to the American Government in the Gulf of Spezzia, and concludes by requesting the various diplomatic agents to explain the matter in its proper light whenever they shall be called upon so to do.

The *Invalide Russe* states, that the telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow is to be extended to the frontiers of China, by which means it will be possible to receive news from Pekin in a week.

A large caravan of Russo-Greek missionaries started a month ago under the Archimandrite GOORI for Pekin. Russia will be first in the field of conversion.

America is said to have demanded permission for a United States frigate in the Mediterranean (carrying more guns than the Convention allows to pass the Straits) to go up to Constantinople and Russia, under pretence that an exception had been made in favor of the Austrian frigate which conveyed Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, to Turkey; likewise wishes to have one of her frigates permitted to visit Constantinople.

A concession had been granted to some English capitalists to establish a General Bank at Constantinople, upon the model of European banks, and under the surveillance of the Government.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the list of the Wolde Convention, but the particulars are already known.

A Vienna letter says Servia is at present in a state of great agitation. A conspiracy has been formed to weaken the Government, and to recall, on democratic principles, the family of the old Prince of Servia. And a letter from Belgrade, in the *Zeit* of Berlin, states that the Minister of the Interior has constrained the Prince to consent to a general assembly of the people. There is reason to fear that the assembly would be a stormy one, which would cause danger, as everybody in such an assembly is armed.

India.

The following items of interest are contained in the India House Dispatch, dated at Bombay, Sept. 7:

On the 26th of August, Sir HOPE GRANT sent a force across the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and occupied three villages in his front.

Captain MACMULLEN, with his Sikhs, fell in with the rebels at a village near Reatin Ghazee, Pocken District, on the 3d of August, drove them out, killing and wounding sixty.

Captain DENNETROY, with detachments of regulars and a party of military police, came up with WUNJAB SING, of Reeva, at Bearroh, on the 25th of August, and killed about 200 of his men.

The Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a southeasterly direction, giving out that it was their intention to enter the Bombay Presidency *viâ* Mundisore. However, on finding this line of retreat was menaced by the force from Nemuch, under Colonel FRANKS, they turned north, toward Bheelwara, and on the 28th of August reached Jabra Patnee, which they surrounded. After some days' fighting with the Rana's troops, they obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Colonel LOCKHART'S camp at Soosneen. Soosneen is 55 miles off Oojein. A column under Colonel HOPE GRANT, left Indore on the 3d instant, to support the one which had been previously detained under the command of Col. LOCKHART, of her Majesty's 92d Highlanders. The rebels are in full possession of Patteen, erecting defences, and throwing up breastworks on the roads of approach.

ADIL MOHAMID has moved from Jerouge, and taken possession of Poorassa. The movement threatens Bhalsa and towards Guzerat.

A small force from Ahamabad attacked and dispersed a body of Mumbranees and Bheels at Mundelte on the 22d of August. The rest of the Bombay presidency is quiet.

Major HAMILTON writes from Moortas that at noon on the 31st of August, the Sixty-ninth and Sixty-second Native Infantry and the Native Artillery, all disarmed, broke out, and tried to seize the guns and arms of the Fusiliers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment into jungles towards the river. Our loss was four men of the Royal Artillery, and Captain MULES, of the Fusiliers. Major HAMILTON heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn the military authorities.

He had, with the Police Battalion, already arrested 90 of the fugitives.

The English Treaty with China.

The following is the synopsis of the Treaty effected by Lord ELGIN with China, as put forth by the British Foreign Office. It was signed at Tientsin, June 26:

ART. 1. Confirms the Treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.

ART. 2. Provides for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents on the part of either country at the Courts of Pekin and St. James.

ART. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family and suite, at Pekin, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

ART. 4. Makes arrangements for the traveling and the transmission of the correspondence of the Minister and the employment by him of special couriers.

ART. 5. The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State or some high officer to transact business with the British Minister either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

ART. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.

ART. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

ART. 8. The Christian religion as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

ART. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their Consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the Consul and local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

ART. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great River, (Yang-tse,) but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley, no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored, British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.

ART. 11. In addition to the present ports, New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan), are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

ART. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.

ART. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

ART. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place, the offender to be punished according to law.

ART. 15. All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ART. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested, and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary according to the laws of Great Britain.

ART. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

ART. 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

ART. 19. If any British merchant vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavor to capture and punish the offenders and to recover the stolen property.

ART. 20. Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port, and the crews are to be furnished by the Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.

ART. 21. Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hong-Kong, or on board of British ships, shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up; the same also if taking refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports.

ART. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects, or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.

ART. 23. Debts incurred by Chinese, at Hong Kong, must be recovered in the courts of justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British Consul, are to see justice done between the parties.

ART. 24. British subjects shall pay, on all merchandise imported or exported, the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.

ART. 25. Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

ART. 26. The tariff fixed by Article 10 of the Treaty of Nankin to be revised by a Commission of British and Chinese officers, to meet at Shanghae, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

ART. 27. Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the period of ten years; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for ten years more, and so at the end of each successive ten years.

ART. 28. It is agreed that, within four months of the signature of the treaty, the Chinese Collector of duties at ports already opened and hereafter to be opened to British trade shall be obliged, on application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghae.

The payment of transit dues by commutation is in no way to affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

ART. 29 regulates the amount of tonnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden to pay at the rate of four mace per ton; if of 150 tons and under, at the rate of one mace per ton.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or clearing for Hong Kong from any of the open ports, shall be entitled to a special certificate, exempting them from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months from the date of her port clearance.

ART. 30. The master of any British merchant vessel may, within 48 hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

ART. 31. No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger-boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

ART. 32. The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and light ships as occasion may demand.

ART. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorized Chinese bankers either in Syce or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.

ART. 34. Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

ART. 35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

ART. 36. The Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the Custom-house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.

ART. 37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the Consul 24 hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the Superintendent of Customs within a further period of 24 hours; omission to comply with this rule within 48 hours punishable by a fine of 50 taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed 200 taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of 500 taels; but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within 24 hours, without incurring a penalty.

ART. 38. If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the Superintendent of Customs he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

ART. 39. British merchants must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

ART. 40. No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods transhipped.

ART. 41. The Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers.

ART. 42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

ART. 43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article such as tea shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to his Consul within 24 hours.

ART. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

ART. 45. British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty may reimport their goods under certain regulations without payment of any additional duty.

British merchants desiring to reëxport duty-paid imports to a foreign country to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of Customs' duties.

Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be reexported without hindrance.

ART. 46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenues suffering from fraud or smuggling.

ART. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open; not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ART. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

ART. 49. All penalties or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese Government.

ART. 50. All official communications addressed by British Diplomatic or Consular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present, they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

ART. 51. The character "I" ("barbarian") not to be applied to the British Government or to British subjects, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

ART. 52. British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports, and to receive every facility for procuring necessaries, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

ART. 53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

ART. 54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British Government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

ART. 55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred, and loss sustained, in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with other articles of the treaty.

ART. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature.

Separate article provides that a sum of 2,000,000 taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects, through the misconduct of Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of 2,000,000 taels, on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang Tung.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writing from Valentia, under date of Sept. 24, says:

Since my last communication no improvement has taken place in the electrical condition of the Atlantic cable; nor, indeed, until within the last few days, have any operations or experiments (beyond those the results of which have already been communicated) been undertaken to ascertain the nature of the leakage in the cable, or the probability of working through it in its present condition. Up to yesterday everything remained in *statu quo*. During each alternate hour the regular succession of signals previously alluded to are dispatched, and during the intervals the galvanometers of Professor THOMSON are watched for some indications of currents from the other side; but these, unfortunately, are seldom seen at all, and still more rarely can these slight deflections be depended on as currents from Newfoundland. However, there is still this much cause for satisfaction, that the fault does not get worse at any time, while it occasionally, for a time, improves. Considerable and distinct "reversals" from Newfoundland are discernible. The opinion prevalent among many here, that the principal fault in the cable is comparatively near shore, daily gains ground, and, though Professor THOMSON'S opinion is directly opposed to such a supposition, I cannot help thinking that there really is more in it than was at first supposed. For the reasons given in my last letter there is no doubt a fault exists in the cable upon the bank which divides the shoal water from the depths of the Atlantic, about 220 miles from the Irish coast. But this fault, without the existence of several minor faults nearer shore, would not account for the total interruption of the currents sent from either terminal. All that Professor THOMSON, Mr. HENLEY or Mr. VARLEY can say respecting the fault is, that it gives a resistance to the electric current equal to three hundred miles of the cable. But it does not therefore follow that the interruption is three hundred miles away, for by passing the current through a few yards of fine wire in a basin of salt water, the very same amount of resistance can be produced. Though the distant fault may tend to interrupt the small portion of the electrical current which passes the nearer faults, yet, if these more accessible ones were repaired, it is the opinion of many here, competent to judge of the matter, that the supposed loss of insulation out at sea would not materially affect the working of the line. The more recent advices from Newfoundland decidedly tend to strengthen the opinion that the main interruption is close to this place. Mr. CYRUS FIELD, in writing from America, says that, "no messages have been received from Ireland since the 1st inst., though the insulation of the cable remained perfect." Now, according to the experiments of Prof THOMSON and others, it has been ascertained that a loss of insulation 300 miles from either shore would affect the currents sent from both ends equally, whereas if they were close to either station, the loss of insulation would only be apparent at the termination nearest to it. A very similar defect to the present occurred a short time ago in one of the North Sea cables. Mr. VARLEY and other scientific gentlemen tested the cable, and pronounced the defect to be 170 miles off. The cable was accordingly underrun, and cut at a distance of 30 miles from the shore, when it was found that the defect was much nearer; and, after a variety of other experiments had been tried, the faulty place in the Cable was discovered not out to sea at all, but actually in the portions of the Cable buried in the beach. The above incident, which I believe to be substantially correct, should teach the authorities of the Atlantic Telegraph Company not to pronounce their scheme a failure until the theoretical experiments, (which are but uncertain guides, no matter how ably conducted,) are verified in some measure by practical tests.

The practical tests cannot be obtained without underrunning and cutting the cable some distance from the coast. The operations will undoubtedly require fine weather to render them entirely successful. The usual scene of fine weather, of which there has been very little this year upon this coast, is now almost over, and people down here already begin to look out for the commencement of those violent storms which render these parts of the Irish coast exciting, if not amusing, places of residence during the Winter time. During October, which here, as well as in other parts of he United Kingdom, is usually a fine month, much might be done towards underrunning and repairing at least some of the damaged portion of the cable. There is certainly no time to be lost, for every week that the cable remains at the bottom diminishes the chances of its being raised from the more considerable depths, should it be deemed necessary to do so. The Cork steamer, which arrived here on Wednesday last, brought Mr. HENLEY'S gigantic magneto-electric machines, which, as soon as they were landed, were put together, and got into operation on the following day. The machines are a slight modification of the magneto-electric machines, which, in place of batteries, are used for working on all the telegraph lines in Ireland, though of course on a gigantic scale, being the largest and mostpowerful instrument of the kind yet constructed. The two permanent magnets from which the electric induction is obtained are each composed of 30 horse-shoe steel magnets, 2½ feet long, and from 4 to 5 inches broad. The induction coils attached to these each contain 6 miles of wire. Some idea of the power of this instrument may be gathered from the fact, that a shock from it, if passed through the human body, would be sufficient to destroy life. With the aid of this instrument Mr. HENLEY hopes to be able to work through the cable during some part of each day, even if the fault should prove irreparable. The smaller instruments of the same kind which are used by the Magnetic Telegraph Company have been found to work better over badly insulated lines than any other description of instrument. What is undoubtedly true of faulty underground lines may prove so also of the Atlantic cable; and certainly, as far as the experiments have already gone, Mr. HENLEY'S instrument seems likely to work through the line in its present condition if anything will do it.

A variety of experiments have been tried lately, both by Professor THOMSON and Mr. HENLEY, to discover the relative power of different electrical currents to pass a fault. For this purpose the wire connected with the cable was stripped of its gutta percha covering in one place, and the fault immersed in water, and relative amount of electricity which passed by the fault into the cable was accurately measured by a delicate galvanometer. It was found that a current of electricity direct from the battery cells was hardly perceptibly reduced in quantity after passing by a break in the insulation an eighth of an inch long. The reduced current from Mr. HENLEY'S magneto-electric machine was slightly interrupted in passing the same fault, but the high tension induced coil currents, which have been used from the first in sending messages from both sides of the ocean, were found almost entirely stopped by it. These experiments, besides showing the kind of electricity best adapted for working through the cable in its present defective state, also show most conclusively that one defect in the insulation, however great, would not be sufficient to interrupt the communication; there must be several faulty places in the line. That some, if not the majority of these places are close to the land there can be very little doubt. The soundings from Valentia for about 60 miles to sea show a rocky and irregular bottom, which, indeed, the precipitous cliffs which line the coast and the numerous lofty islands which surround it in all directions would show without the aid of the sea-lead. Over these submarine hills and valleys a very strong current sweeps, to resist which it would require a cable at least three times as thick as the one now in use. The small piece of the Atlantic cable which connects Valentia Island with the main land, a distance of about an English mile, is repeatedly being cut and injured by the tide drifting it across the rocky bottom; and it is quite possible to suppose that the rapid current outwards from the broad estuary of Dingle Bay may have the same effect upon the thin Atlantic cable which runs across its mouth. It is the unanimous opinion of nearly all here that the laying of 10 or 12 miles of the thick shore end of the cable would tend permanently to obviate a great many of the difficulties with which the electrical department of this undertaking has been hitherto interrupted.

Beyond the continuance of the few experiments which I have alluded to, nothing will be done with the cable until the preconcerted experiments at both termini of the line have been made. The days upon which they are to take place have been fixed for early in the ensuing month. The results of these experiments will, no doubt, show with greater certainty the nature and position of the results than could be shown at one end only. These researches will also demonstrate the possibility or impossibility of making the line work in its present defective condition.

The Staten Island Riot.

From the London Daily News.

It is a serious matter at any time to deal with a disturbed, much more with an insurgent New-York. There is nowhere a more heterogeneous population, and the great heterogeneous populations of the world's chief ports are elsewhere kept in order by the ancient customs of long-established power. Twenty years ago it was a fearful sight to see New-York on an election day, with its crowds of Irish and German immigrants rushing to vote where they pleased, and as many times over as they pleased. It was a fearful thing then to see a New-York mob excited against free negro laborers, or against Abolitionists, or against any obnoxious political party of the hour; and any agitator might levy a New-York mob who had the audacity and the skill to appeal to the crude republicans just set ashore in their land of liberty. Since that time the peril seems to have been continually on the increase. The best citizens have retired immediately, and left the official field open to such a magistracy as occupied it last year, and as partly occupies it still. For some time past the City, its wealth, its respectable population, have lain at the mercy of "Rowdies" and the emigrant forces they can at any time raise anywhere round the spacious harbor. The work to which the German and Irish refuse population has been summoned happens to have been the destruction of the Quarantine Establishment on Staten Island, as that has happened to be the first urgent temptation. It is understood that the most substantial and respectable emigrants generally leave the ports at the first possible moment. The capitalists and sober country families of the old continent march through to the interior, while the dregs sink down at once and constitute the rabble of the ports. It appears that a considerable number of these, German and Irish particularly, live on Staten Island, where they find employment among the shipping. Their poor dwellings cover a good deal of ground, which has acquired a high value since Staten Island has become a favorite suburb of New-York. It was a matter of vehement complaint throughout the Summer and Autumn of 1857 that yellow-fever patients were landed in Staten Island, where the wealthy citizens had built themselves dwellings for health's sake, whereas the ship captains and importing merchants say that the Quarantine establishment was always there—in its most convenient place; and that persons who chose to go and live beside it have no right to complain of its presence, any more than a stranger who chooses to settle down on the edge of a farm has a right to complain of manure being brought upon the land; the fact appearing to be that the new settlers took up their position on the island before that aggravation of the yellow fever which has marked the last two or three seasons. The attempts made to induce a removal of the establishment to a more remote spot having failed, a local Board of Health declared the Quarantine Hospitals to be a nuisance which ought to be abated. This was the critical moment, as every official person in and near New-York must have known. Nothing was done by the Sheriff of Richmond, the county in which Staten Island lies; and, as to what was done on the other side, more is known now than at first—or supposed to be known. The owners of land covered with the dwellings of the poor strangers have seized their opportunity, we are told. The Irish and Germans have been roused to wrath and panic about the Quarantine Hospitals, and about a party of people from within the establishment having been taken to the polls and mixed with the crowd there. The destruction of the hospitals and all the dwellings and outhouses within the inclosure was the consequence. Two nights were devoted to the work; and the very people who had been scared by the mere vicinity of the hospitals, were seen carrying forth the yellow-fever and small-pox patients, and hauling along their mattresses to feed the bonfire. We have no authentic details yet of the number of deaths in consequence of the exposure of the sick; but eye-witnesses relate terrible and disgusting facts of the cruelty perpetrated by exposing the helpless patients to the fire on the one hand, and wind and weather on the other. It will take some time to prove whether there is any spread of the most dreaded evil—yellow-fever. Good citizens meantime feel that a worse malady has spread in the community. A visitation of fever comes to an end; and a season of health and security may follow. But mutiny and rebellion in the freest of popular governments, is a calamity which leaves fatal mischief behind it; which, indeed, perpetuates itself with constant aggravation. If a new Quarantine establishment could arise to-morrow, in the remotest place desired, and Staten Island were covered with mansions, life there would still be worth less in relish, as property in value, from the events of this month. Every citizen must feel that the social structure is erected on a quicksand, and recklessness and lawlessness will increase accordingly. The only hope of retrieval lies in a vigorous assertion of the law, and in bringing its penalties to bear on the agitators—the "broad-cloth" gentry, who lead mobs in America, and who were conspicuous on this occasion. But we cannot perceive that anybody expects any procedure of the kind. The Governor of the State of New-York has proclaimed Richmond County to be in a state of insurrection, and has sent a posse of militia to Staten Island. What they will find to do there we shall hear. Meantime, they were received with cheers; and this is all—except that the excitement in New-York is subsiding. It will probably subside so as to leave no traces of the event except the ruins on Staten Island, and the effects on the mind of the community—the dread of the timid, and the triumph of the selfish disturbers. No doubt the most prevalent desire is to get through without being the occasion of the expected collision—the particular spark which causes the prepared explosion. When the time of crisis comes, however, those communities will have the lowest chance of a good deliverance which have been at least brave and faithful in their allegiance to law and guardianship of the public peace.

London Money and Stock Markets.

From the London Times, Sept. 28.

There has been great buoyancy in the English funds to-day, and Consols have closed at a further improvement of a ⅛ ₱ cent. The first price was 97 ½@⅝, at which they remained until noon, when the Government broker, whose purchases on account of the Savings Banks had been discontinued for the past two or three weeks, resumed his operations, and took £20,000 stock. This exercised a decided influence, and an advance immediately took place to 97⅝@¾. The market continued with a tendency to animation, and on the announcement late in the day of the failure of a speculator for a fall another upward movement occurred, and the final operations were at 97¾@⅞. Money on the Stock Exchange is in increased abundance, and there is now no difference between the quotations of Consols for delivery and for the 12th of October.

It must not be inferred that the anticipated reduction in the Bank terms of discount will constitute a merely short prelude to a new reign of speculation. Two-and-a-half per cent. is a familiar charge within modern experience and for long periods. In 1844 and 1845 it prevailed for thirteen consecutive months, and the same was the case in 1849 and 1850. Still later—namely, from the commencement of 1852—2½ and even 2 per cent. were adopted during an interval of fourteen months. Indeed, for nearly five years, dating from November, 1848, a year after the railway crisis, 3 per cent. was the highest rate, 2½ and 2 per cent. being current exactly half the time. There is consequently no reason to assume in the present case that the step will necessarily be of slight duration. Everything in that respect will depend on the possibility of some new impulse being found which shall enable a mania to be got up with entirely distinct features from any that have been known before. Although our periodical delusions have all inherently a perfect similarity, their external signs are invariably novel. After each former crisis the first effect of redundancy was to create a long-continued rise in the public funds and other classes of existing securities, and, although under such circumstances a foreign loan or a new and extensive enterprise could occasionally be floated, there was not the slightest danger of their finding an indiscriminate reception. The public considered themselves wonderfully shrewd, and were never again to be led wildly into anything of the sort. They were safe until some fresh condition should arise to which they could be told the rules of any former experience were wholly inapplicable. After the last panic the gold discoveries served this turn, and the deception got up by a host of swindlers, and promoted by means of the deposits attracted to the joint-stock banks by offers of high rates of interest, and the security of the unlimited liability of their shareholders, was that the commerce of the world would suddenly prove capable of indefinite extension. All efforts would be vain to guess the character the next invention will assume, since a chief element of success must consist in its being something that no one can calculate upon. In the rapid changes of the world, commercial and political, the required pretext is certain to arise in due time. The ratio of material progress rapidly increases, and before the lapse of another three or four years something will have transpired to turn our acquisitive energies in a new direction. If Consols at the time should happen again to be at 101 all will be ready to listen to those who will tell them that the infallible recipe for getting 10 per cent. instead of 3 has at length for the first time been brought to light, and every warning that can then be uttered will be turned aside by sophistry and abuse. Meanwhile the public need not fan themselves into alarm at each little scheme of the ordinary character that may chance to be introduced. Amid the sublime prudence which always follows a saturnalia even the best of such things will fall flat. Better were it otherwise. It is this conceit of caution, this violent alternation from laxity to puritanism, that operates as the worst snare, and gives the most complete assurance that the change is the result not of improved general perceptions, but simply of blind terror from recent punishment, and that as soon as the smart is over the old spirit will resume its sway.

The Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.

The *Daily News* City Article of this morning says: "Throughout the Stock Exchange the extraordinary ease of the Money market, and the rapid accumulation of bullion, are exercising a stimulating influence on every side; buyers predominate, and nearly all classes of securities are rising. Business is at the same time becoming more active, and in some departments considerable animation prevailed to-day.

Consols have attained a fresh rise of ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent.

In the English Share market the settlement which will be complete to-morrow (Wednesday) has been accompanied by a further great advance.

It is remarked an unusually large proportion of the purchases are of a bona fide character. Of the English Railway Stocks, York and North

UTAH.

AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY.

Judicial Proceedings—The Indians—Attack on the California Mail Train—Items of Territorial News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

Judges ECKELS & SINCLAIR, and Secretary HARTNETT, returned, on Saturday last, from a visit to the seat of Government of this Territory at Fillmore. The Judges appointed the Terms of the United States District Courts as follows: First District Court—Northern District—to be held at Farmington, on the first Monday in September, by Chief Justice D. R. ECKELS; Second District Court—Southern District—to be held at Fillmore, on the first Monday in November, by Associate Justice CRADLEBAUGH; Third District Court, to be held in Great Salt Lake City, on the first Monday in October, by Associate Justice C. E. SINCLAIR; and the Supreme Court to meet annually at Fillmore City on the first day of January.

Secretary HARTNETT, who went down to visit the State House and to make the necessary preparations for the next session of the Legislature, could not, as we are informed, discover any trace of the State House; he found, however, a splendid printing office and warehouse built of red sandstone. Upon inquiry he was toldthat this fine building was, indeed, the Capitol, but it was temporarily occupied as the printing office of the Deseret *News*.

The floor of the Representatives' Hall was nicely chalked, and the room decorated for the parties in which the inhabitants of Fillmore take especial delight.

This is the only building belonging to Uncle Sam in this Territory. It has cost already over $30,000, and as yet there is but one wing built, and that is not entirely completed. The original plan of the building is that of a Greek cross, and it will, if finished, be a magnificent edifice.

Fillmore City is some 190 miles south of this city, and is consequently removed that distance from the centre of population of the Territory. The population of this great city numbers in all about 800 souls.

Why the seat of Government was established at such a place we cannot conceive, unless it was a desire to select the geographical centre of the Territory.

A little incident which occurred while the party were at Fillmore, points to the connection which exists between the "Saints" and the Indians in the southern portion of the Territory. Secretary HARTNETT was intrusted by Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with a message to CA-NOSH concerning some farming utensils which he wanted; upon his arrival at Fillmore the Secretary sent a message to CA-NOSH, asking him to come up and see him. The next day CA-NOSH rode up with his whole band, dressed and painted in warlike style. He drew them up in battle array, and then rode out in front of them to meet Mr. HARTNETT, who advanced towards him. Immediately upon meeting him CA-NOSH told him that he did not wish to fight; that he was friendly towards the Americans, but that he would not submit to the arrest of any of his band.

It appeared upon an explanation that the Mormons had sent word to CA-NOSH that the dragoons who had the escort of the Judges were on their way to arrest him and his party for the murder of the emigrants last Fall, and he had determined to defend them to the last. He wound up by saying that if the Americans wanted to talk bad talk to him, he could talk bad to them, but if they wished to be friendly, he was perfectly willing to keep the peace.

By the last mail from California we learn that several tribes of the "Digger," Bonnacks and Snakes were assembling on the road at the Gravelly Ford of the Humboldt River. They had made one or two attacks upon the train of Mr. THOMAS PITT, who is on the way to California from this city with a large lot of cattle. Mr. PITT had in his party a number of apostate Mormons, so that he was strong enough to resist the Indians. He lost, however, some six or eight head of cattle. The Indians complain that the whites are continually fooling them. It seems that Superintendent FORNEY sent word to these Indians some two months ago that he intended to visit them in a few days; asked them to assemble together at some point on the road for the purpose of meeting him, and as an earnest of his intentions sent them a few presents. The Indians upon receiving this message left their salmon fisheries and their hunting grounds and went on to the road, when after waiting some time Dr. FORNEY without seeing him, they have turned to killing and stealing. Dr. FORNEY has been prevented by business from going until now. He starts to-day, accompanied by Mr. F. DODGE, the Indian Agent for Carson Valley, who arrived in the last mail from that [illegible].

The [illegible] consisting of two companies of the Second Dragoons and one of the Fifth Infantry passed through this city on their way to the Humboldt River on Monday last—the officers in command are Capt. HAWS and Lieut. SAUNDERS of the Dragoons, and Lieuts. LEWIS and BRISTOL of the Fifth.

This city has for the past week or two presented one constant scene of drunkenness, quarreling and fighting.

It is not the Mormons who have been guilty of the disgraceful scenes which have been enacted here, but the city is now filled with a crowd of gamblers, loafers and teamsters from the frontier towns on the Missouri River who have come out here in order to pick up some of the money thrown into circulation by the army.

The Mormons, either through fear or from a desire to make capital out of this state of affairs, neglect and refrain from making any arrests, but allow these drunken men to promenade the streets, hooting and yelling at the top of their voices—shooting and knocking down each other without restraint. The orderly portion of the Gentiles have it not in their power to make arrests or to compel a maintenance of good order, and the result is that the evil is increasing daily.

On Thursday night last a fatal rencontre occurred between two gamblers—C. H. RUCKER and —— PEALE, which resulted in the death of the former and the probable death of the latter. The origin of the difficulty, it seems, was an old one, although its immediate cause was a difficulty at the gaming table. PEALE was very much intoxicated at the time, and was the aggressor, having followed RUCKER—who was endeavoring to avoid him—for the avowed purpose of killing him. When they met, PEALE ran close up to RUCKER and shot him through the breast, causing him to fall immediately, but RUCKER whilst lying down mortally wounded, fired five times at PEALE, shooting him through the thigh and through the head. It is supposed that he will not recover. OLIVER H. RUCKER was a native of Tennessee, and resided in New-Orleans for several years past, but more recently in Leavenworth City.

Much of the liquor which causes these difficulties is sold at a bar-room in the Salt Lake Hotel, owned by HEBER C. KIMBALL, BRIGHAM'S first counselor.

In taking a walk recently, we noticed that workmen are busily engaged in building a stone wall across the street which divides HEBER KIMBALL'S square from that of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Both of these squares are inclosed by high stone walls, and now by building walls across the street between them, they are united as one. Workmen are also busily engaged in erecting the public workshops of the Church in the Temple Square.

Some of the Mormons, at least, have not forgotten their old tricks, for the residences of three ladies, widows with families, dependent upon Gentiles for support, and living in different sections of the city, have been stoned, and the inmates frightened at night by gangs of young men who have not yet been identified; the police of the city take no notice of these occurrences, but, on the contrary, they seem to aid and abet the actors.

Hon. C. E. SINCLAIR, Judge of the United States District Court for this District, applied, a few days since, to Secretary HARTNETT for the Library belonging to his office, which, as Governor CUMMING stated in his official report to the President on the subject, was personal and unmutilated. It is not, however, now to be found anywhere. Dr. HUNT, Attorney HOCKADAY, Marshal DODGE, and Judge STILES, besides several gentlemen, merchants from this city, have testified to the destruction of this Library, together with other books and records. Governor CUMMING, upon his arrival, immediately contradicted their reports by stating that it was here all right. We will now see who was correct.

KING ANDERSON, Esq., who is to edit the Gentile newspaper, in this city, arrived here on Saturday last. The press, type, &c., will be here in a few days.

Snow fell to a considerable depth on the mountain peaks around this valley, fitting them once more with cups of spotless white. Snow was still visible on many of the peaks previous to this fall of fresh snow.

It is reported that the cold during this storm was so severe in the mountains, that several head of cattle on Bear River froze to death. This report probably needs qualification, and means that they died from the sudden change from heat to cold.

We received by the last mail the news of the success of the [illegible] Expedition. The news flew rapidly throughout this city, and seemed to send a thrill of joy through the breast of all who heard it. It seemed to affect each one as if it were a matter of personal interest.

The army has moved into its Winter quarters. These quarters, or rather barracks, are temporary structures, built of adobes, and will insure comfort to our troops during the coming Winter—a reward which they richly deserve, after the suffering and privations of last Winter. Gen. JOHNSTON has assigned the command of the army to Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the 10th Infantry, and has himself entered upon his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Utah.

Peaches and plums are now ripe in this city. They sell readily at the moderate price of $1 per dozen. Watermelons are offered for sale daily, but are not as plentiful as usual. These sell at from 50 cents to $1 a piece.

There is a small comet now distinctly visible in the northwest. It sets at about 9 o'clock. Its elevation at 7 o'clock in the evening appeared to be about 5 degrees above the horizon. Its tail seems to be about six feet in length. We noticed it for the first time yesterday evening.

Secretary HARTNETT having requested the immediate removal of the printing office of the Deseret *News* from the State House at Fillmore, it was moved up last week to this city, from whence its last number was issued.

A. B. C.

Mormon Items.

Our files of the Deseret *News* are received. They contain sundry interesting items. The *News* has a premium list of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, the exhibition to open this month.

A company of Saints, mostly Danes, reached Laramie on the 13th of August, all well, and were expected to arrive about the 19th of September.

The *News* says: "Colonel F. W. LANDER, Superintendent of that section of the Pacific wagon road between the South Pass and City Rocks, called upon President BRIGHAM YOUNG, at his office, on the 28th and 31st ult., in both which interviews the Colonel advanced and assented to ideas and principles highly becoming an American citizen—one loving and respecting the Constitution and Constitutional laws of our country. Colonel LANDER left on the 31st for the scene of his duties north of this city, where he purposes to remain until about the 1st of October, and then close field duties for this season and return to Washington."

The Deseret currency is to be redeemed—so says a notice from BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A spicy correspondence appears in the *News*. A Mormon "General," JAMES FERGUSON, addressed a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., putting the following query:

"In looking through files of Eastern papers lately received, I saw a letter purporting to have been written by you, and dated at Camp Scott, Nov. 29, 1857. In that letter you assert that the 'Mormons are a set of cowards, like all assassins and bullies.' I am what is generally termed a 'Mormon,' and as such served my country honorably under your command. Your statements I consider most unwarranted, and a very ungenerous return for the sincere respect entertained for you by the Mormon Battalion, and, indeed, the whole Mormon people. I sincerely trust that you have it in your power to disclaim the authorship of that letter. If not, as an American citizen and gentleman, spurning the epithets hurled at me, in connection with a people of whom, in the midst of their worst misfortunes I am proud, I ask you kindly, and with respect, to make that apology which your own high sense of honor will suggest is due."

Col. COOKE replied: "I wrote no such letter; I wrote no letter for publication. I never wrote or spoke such a sentence. I left Camp Scott November 24th, and did not return; the letter, you say, was dated there Nov. 29. I never saw such a letter in the papers, or heard of its existence, until lately as a rumor from Salt Lake City. I thank you for informing me of this mysterious forgery. My sense of the performances of the Mormon battalion was expressed at San Luis Rey, in an order which you remember, and which stands printed in a Senate document."

The following item in the *News* of the 8th Sept., is suggestive:

"PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—Agreeable to invitation by President BRIGHAM YOUNG, the First Presidency, His Excellency Governor CUMMING, and several other citizens, with ladies and children, rendezvoused, Aug. 29, at a romantic, shady location, a short distance above mill D, in Big Cottonwood Canon, and around a commodious, bough-covered room, built by the B. C. Lumber Company for the accommodation of those who might wish to participate in the dance. Captain W. H. HOOPER accompanied the Governor to the rendezvous and in returning; while Mrs. CUMMING, upon her spirited pony, and escorted by General FERGUSON, enjoyed a wider and more picturesque view of the constantly-shifting scenery than could those who occupied luxurious seats in carriages. Music, dancing and song enlivened the social gathering, in the enjoyment of which none seemed to surpass the Governor and his lady."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 63 to 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 78, 81, 87, 88, 89, 17, 21, 56, 72, 74, 60.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 184, 185, 222, 232, 232, 215, 236, 241, 243, 246, 247, 250, 252 to 254, 274, 275, 278, 279 to 284, 286, 289, 291 to 294.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1718, 1504, 1758, 175 4, 1756, 1759, 1602, 1538, 450, 1762, 1764, 1766 to 1788, 159 0. *Part II.*—Nos. 1747, 1769 to 1781, 1689.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1366, 1391, 1315, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1459, 1459, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1477, 1479, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1515, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1535. *Part II.*—Nos. 774, 740, 876, 3404, 592, 786, 1564, 1595, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1739, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1766, 1768, 1772. *Part III.*—1399, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1442, 1246, 1316, 1766, 1768, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1789, 1799, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1818, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842.

Decision in the Friendly Suit relative to the Will of the late Anson G. Phelps, Senr.

SUPREME COURT—Oct. 12.

Before Judge Sutherland.

This morning Judge SUTHERLAND rendered the following decision, relative to the construction of the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, Senr.:

This case calls for the construction of the will of Anson G. Phelps, Senr., deceased, late merchant of the City of New-York, and who died on the 30th of November, 1853, leaving a widow and five children, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Atterbury, and twenty-two grandchildren, him surviving. Three of these grandchildren were children of a deceased daughter, Mrs. James; the other grandchildren were the children of the four daughters before named. After the testator's death, and before the commencement of this action, two more grandchildren were born. All the grandchildren, excepting three, were minors when the action was commenced. The testator died seized and possessed of real and personal estate of the value of about $2,000,000, exclusive of the homestead devised to his widow, his real estate, exclusive of the homestead, having been valued at $1,060,650, subject to mortgages to about the amount of $254,000; and his personal property inventoried at $999,867 19. The greater part of the real estate was in the City of New-York, the remainder in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Missouri. In addition to bonds and mortgages to the amount of about $254,000, all executed by himself, the testator was individually indebted at the time of his death, exclusive of the notes to his children, to about the amount of $47,000. The net annual rent of his real estate in the City of New-York, was about $24,500, and in Connecticut, $9,500. Total $34,000. The testator, by his will, which is dated the 24th March, 1852, appointed his wife executrix, and his son Anson G. and his son-in-law Wm. E. Dodge executors. The executrix has alone qualified. The executors have neither qualified or renounced. The executrix has sold to the survivors of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of which firm the testator was a member at the time of his death, all the interest of the testator in the assets of the firm for $689,509 83. The partnership property consisted both of real and personal property, the legal title to which property had been invested in all of the co-partners, in fee as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, for the sole purpose of giving to the surviving members of the firm, upon the death of any of them, the legal title and power of selling for the benefit of all the co-partners and their representatives. The executrix has, under the will, sold other portions of the real estate, and was continuing to do so until restrained by injunction. The widow has elected to take the provisions made for her in the will in lieu of dower. To provide for her annuity of $5,000, she has as executrix, set apart bonds and mortgages and other securities to the amount of $104,100, and yielding an annual interest of $7,325 50. These bonds and mortgages, &c., are in her own hands. Some portion of the $254,000 of mortgages was on real estate not in this State. In construing this will, the first question is, whether the real estate of the testator is to be considered as converted into money under the power of sale contained in the will. In the first section of the will, immediately after appointing his executrix and executors, the testator says: "And I do hereby fully authorize and empower them, (the executrix and executors,) or such one or more of them as may prove this my will, and the survivors and survivor of them, to sell and convert into money all my estate, real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, (except my present homestead and lands hereinafter devised to my wife,) and either at public or private sale, and upon such terms as they may think most conducive to the interests of my estate, and to make, execute, and deliver good and sufficient deeds and conveyances therefor to the purchasers thereof." The power of sale and conveyance, it is seen, is as full as it well could be drawn. This power is given before any devise or bequest is made, and appears to have been the first thing thought of after the appointment of his executrix and executors. I think that in construing and giving effect to the will this power must be considered as having been exercised, and the real estate all converted into money. From the whole will it appears to have been the intention of the testator to have this done. The most important purposes and provisions of the will appear to me to call for this conversion. Indeed, I do not see how the evident intention of the testator as to the final disposition of his residuary estate, the payment of the contingent legacies, and even the payment of some of the vested legacies can be carried out without it. There is no express direction in the will to sell, but as the execution of the power to sell is not made expressly to depend on the will of the executors, it is, therefore imperative. (1 R. S., § 96.) After the devise of the homestead to his wife, in the second article of the will, the word devise is not found until you come to the residuary clause. The testator died, seized of real estate, exclusive of the homestead, worth a million, and yet there is not a specific devise in the whole will or any part of it, and not a word referring to it as distinguished from the personal in the whole will, except in the first article, in giving the executors the power of sale, and in the residuary clause, where the word devise is used. In the third article, after the devise and bequest of the homestead and household furniture, plate, books, &c., to his wife, the testator, by the fourth article, gives to his wife an annuity of $5,000, and directs his executors "to invest as a separate fund in such securities as they may judge most expedient, a sum sufficient to yield that amount annually," &c. There is no other separate investment of any other part or portion of the estate directed; but the whole residue and bulk of the estate, real and personal, with the rents, issue and income thereof, in the absence of any express devise to the executors, or to any one else, is left to go, until and as the legacies are paid, or provision is made for their payment as the will directs, and until the residuary clause takes effect by the vesting of the residuary estate absolutely in possession in the residuary devises or legatees under it, where the law, or reasonable implications of the intention and purposes of the testator, derived from the several express provisions of the will, and its general scope and scheme will carry it. Now, by law, the personal property goes to the executors without any express direction; but where did his real estate, with its rents, issues and profits go, in the testator's drafts? Who was to have the possession and use of the same until the legacies were paid or provided for by the executors, and the residuary estate should rest absolutely in possession under the will? From the express provisions, what are we to infer was the testator's intention in relation thereto? After separating and setting aside the fund for the use of his wife for life, and after giving away, absolutely or contingently, out of the remainder and bulk of his estate, $1,200,000 in legacies, the residuary clause is, "After paying and satisfying, or providing for the payment, of all the legacies and bequests herein-above mentioned, in full, then, as to all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be, I give, devise and bequeath the same to my children and grandchildren as follows: I order and direct the same to be divided into as many shares as I shall have children and grandchildren living at the end of ten years after my decease, provided that my son Anson G. Phelps, and my son-in-law William E. Dodge shall either of them be living at that time. But if before the expiration of ten years from my death, my son Anson G. Phelps and my son-in-law Wm. E. Dodge shall both happen to die, then at the decease of the survivor of them I order and direct my residuary estate to be divided into as many shares as I shall have children and grand-children living at the time of the decease of such survivor, it being my intention that each child and grand-child receive one equal share of my residuary estate upon such division as aforesaid, as soon thereafter as can conveniently be done." Now, it is very clear that the testator intended to dispose of all his estate by his will—he does not expressly devise and bequeath it all, the residue, after the payment or provision for the payment of all the legacies, and subject to such payment or provision. The postponement of the residuary devise and bequest until after the payment or provision for the payment of all the legacies; the contingency as to the time of the division of the residue among the children and grand-children then living; the division itself by the executors; the careful postponement of the payment of the large vested, absolute legacies to the religious and charitable corporations and societies; their payment in annual instalments; the postponement of the payment of the vested legacies to the grandchildren of $15,000 each, in the seventh and eighth articles of the will, until they severally arrive at the age of twenty-one. The fact that the vesting of the contingent executory legacies of $100,000 to each of his children in the ninth article is made to depend, as to the time of their vesting, absolutely, upon the same contingency as to the time of the division of the residuary estate among the children and grandchildren; the fact that this contingency might occur within a month or ten days after the testator's death, and if so, that *then* the $1,200,000 given in legacies must be paid, or the payment of them provided for by the executors out of the personal property, diminished by the fund set apart for the widow, and the simple contract debts of the testator, and out of the real estate diminished by the $250,000 of mortgages; and that then, also, the residue of the whole estate must be divided by the executors among children and grandchildren; the fact that the residuary clause does not vest the residuary estate in the children and grandchildren living at the testator's death, on his death, (as I shall presently show,) but that the devise and bequest in that clause is executory, and by it the residuary estate cannot vest, until the end of ten years from the testator's death, unless the life nominees, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., and William E. Dodge, both die sooner, all these facts and circumstances show, I the whole scheme of the will shows, that the testator did not intend that his real estate should go to his heirs-at-law, with its rents and profits, subject to be divested at the end of ten years, or on the death of the life nominees, if they died before, in favor of the residuary devisees, but that he intended his whole estate, real, with its rents and profits, or its proceeds, as well as personal, except the homestead, furniture, &c., specifically devised to his wife, to go into the hands of his executors, and that they, after investing separately out of the same the fund for the widow's annuity, and paying out of the same the trifling amount of legacies payable immediately, and the testator's debts, should hold the residue in bulk, in trust, or to provide for the payment of the contingent and postponed legacies, and to make the division of the final residue under the residuary clause. As the expectant estates and interests of the children and grandchildren in the residuary estate, created by the residuary clause, cannot properly be called limitations on a previous term, nor even limitations without a previous term, of any particular parcel of real estate or fund, but are executory devises and bequests of an undefined residuary of the bulk of an estate to be kept together by the executors in trust until the residuary clause takes effect, and then (the bulk of the estate, and not the residue) to be divided, and one part of it taken by the executors, to pay or to provide for the payment of all the legacies, and the other part and residue to be divided by the executors, at the same precise time, among the children and grand-children under the residuary clause; the whole trust closing when this division of the bulk of the estate and of the residue among the children and grand-children takes place. I think the provision of the Revised Statutes, 1 R. S., 726, section 40, that "When in consequence of a valid limitation of an expectant estate, there should be a suspense of the power of alienation or of the ownership, during the continuance of which the rents and profits shall be undisposed of, and no valid direction for their accumulation is given, such rents and profits shall belong to the persons presumptively entitled to the next eventual estate," has no application here, even admitting these expectant estates to be valid, and the suspense of the power of alienation to arise from the creation of these expectant estates and not from the trust, and that this section applies to contingent future estates as well as to vested future estates. Now, as it is very clear from the whole will, that the testator intended his executors to take his whole estate, real, as well as personal, and the rents and income thereof; and as it is very natural and reasonable, and the testator probably intended that, taking it, they should first apply the rents and income to the payment of the legacies, and thus increase the dividend of the residuary estate; and as an express devise to the executors of the real estate to receive the rents, issues and profits for the purpose in part, to apply the same toward the payment of the legacies would have been illegal, and the trust void, (Hawley *vs.* James, 16 Wend., opinion of Bronson), and as there is a full express power in this will to the executors to sell and convey all his real estate, I think the will of the testator should be carried out and executed in all its parts, if it can be by considering the power of sale exercised and the real estate of the testator converted into money. It is the duty of the Court to consider the real estate of the testator converted immediately into money, under the full power of sale, if by so doing the will can be carried into effect. (Van Vechten *vs.* Van Vechten, 8 Paige Rep., 104; Haxtun *vs.* Corse, 2 Barb. Ch. R., 519.) The conversion of the whole real estate into money involves the payment or disposition of the $250,000 of mortgages. Looking, then, upon the real estate as converted into money, and the money in the hands of the executors in trust for the purposes of the will, the second question is, whether the effecting these purposes may involve the unlawful suspension of the power of the absolute disposition of this money, or of any part of it, or necessarily involves an unlawful accumulation of its interest, or any part of it. In the examination of this question, the first thing to be looked at is the residuary clause, as furnishing the key to the whole will. Is the devise and bequest by the residuary clause, adevise and bequest of the residue to the children and grandchildren living at the death of the testator, absolutely giving them a vested estate and interest in the residue on his death, liable to be divested in favor of the survivors, as they severally might die before the time for the actual division of the residue, and to open and let in after-born grand-children; or is the devise and bequest to such of the testator's children, and grandchildren living at his death or born afterward, as shall be living at the end of ten years, or at the death of the survivor of the two life nominees, if they both should die before the expiration of the ten years? Is the expectant estates or interest of the testator's children and grandchildren now living in the residuary estate vested; or is it contingent, depending for its vesting upon their living until the end of the ten years, or until the event happens upon which the residuary is to be divided sooner? And here let me remark, that if this expectant estate were limited as a remainder, the question would be precisely the same whether you call the whole residuary money or land. Previous to the Revised Statutes, money, as well as any other chattel, could be limited, over after a term, by way of remainder—2 Kent (5 ed.) 352, 353. Moffat *vs.* Strong, 10 John 12; Westcott *vs.* Cady, 5 John, ch. 334, and by the Rev. Stat. 1 R. S. 773, § 2, "limitations of further or contingent interests in personal property" are made subject to the rules prescribed therein, in relation to future estates in lands. Now, I concede, that if the future interests in the residuary estate, created by the residuary clause, were interests in a particular fund, which had been previously set apart, and the use of it previously given for a particular term, like the widow's fund, for life, then these interests might be considered limited as remainders; and then they might be vested; certainly the liability to be divested by death in favor of the survivors and to open and let in after-born grandchildren, would not have prevented their vesting on the death of the testator, in the children and grandchildren then living. The liability to defeasance by condition subsequent cannot prevent an estate from vesting. Such defeasance, and consequent revesting in some other is an alienation. But as the residuary bequest in this case, looking upon the whole estate as converted into money, is a bequest of an indefinite residue of the bulk of the estate previously and up to the very instant of the bequest taking effect, kept together in trust, without any previously limited term or use of such residue as a distinct, separate fund, such bequest cannot be considered and cannot take effect as a remainder. The simple question then is as to the intention of the testator. Did he intend to give the residuary estate to his children and grandchildren living at the time of his death absolutely, subject to be divested, &c., to be paid at the end of ten years or sooner if the life nominees both die before; or did he intend to give it only to such children and grandchildren as should be living when the residuary should be divided? I think the latter, and that, consequently, the legacies are executory and contingent. The legacy of $100,000 to each of his children in the 9th article is clearly contingent. The bequest is "unto each of my children who shall be living at the end of ten years," &c. Then three legacies of $100,000 each are given to three religious societies or corporations, payable severally in ten annual installments of $10,000 each, the first installment payable three, five and seven years after the testator's death, thus postponing the payment of the installments thirteen, fifteen and seventeen years. Now, the words of the residuary clause are, "after paying and satisfying or providing for the payment of all the legacies and bequests herein-above mentioned, in full, then as to the residue, &c., I give, devise, and bequeath the same to my children and grandchildren, as follows," &c. The devise and bequest, by its very terms, is not a present but a future devise and bequest. It is not a devise and bequest of the residue, after paying, &c., the before-mentioned legacies; but after paying them, &c., a devise, &c., of the residue. But how is the residue to be divided, and between what children and grandchildren? The will is: "I order and direct the same to be divided into as many shares as I shall have children and grandchildren living at the end of ten years," &c. The bequest of the legacies of $100,000 each, in the ninth article, is not to each of his children, but to each of his children who shall be living at the end of ten years after his decease, &c. Although there are words of present gift, yet the objects of the gift cannot be ascertained until the end of ten years, or the event happens upon which these legacies and the residuary bequests are all to be paid, or their payment provided for sooner, and at the same time. Although in the residuary clause there are words of gift in addition to the direction to divide, yet I think the testator intended to give to such children and grandchildren as should be living at the time the division of the residue should take place. If there was any direction in the will that the increase or interest of a portion of the estate should be paid to, or applied, or accumulated for the benefit of the children and grandchildren of the testator living at the time of his death, until the legacies in the ninth article should be paid and the residuary estate should be divided, that would be a circumstance to show that he intended to give to his children and grand-children living at his death absolutely. (2d Williams Executors, 1,059, 1,061, 1,066-7, and cases there cited.) The law favors the vesting of legacies, but the law cannot vest them against the words and plain intention of the testator. The vesting of the residuary interests, and of the legacies given by the ninth article, is contingent. This contingency, and the provision to be made for the payment of the postponed vested legacies calls for the trust, and the trust supports the contingent legacies and the contingent future residuary interests. Now, it is plain that between the two, the trust and this contingency, there is a suspension of the power of the absolute disposition of the bulk of the estate, and that there was intended to be. The testator intended the income of his estate to be applied to the payment of the installments of his charitable legacies as they should fall due, and of the vested legacies given to his grandchildren, as they severally arrive at the age of twenty-one, and thus make his estate work in the hands of the Trustees after his death to increase the residuary dividends. The scheme involves the keeping of the bulk of the estate together undisposed of until the events, or the time occurs, when the residuary estate is to be divided, the contingent legacies paid, the others provided for, and the trust closed. It is immaterial whether the restraint upon alienation is caused by the contingent future interests, or the trust, or both. During the trust, and until these contingent future interests vest, the absolute disposition of a great part of the estate is suspended. The important question is whether this suspension is unlawful. It must cease during the continuance, or at the expiration of two lives, or it is unlawful. It is evident that the suspension cannot continue longer in the case. By the residuary clause, the residuary estate is to be divided by the executors among the children and grandchildren, on the death of the survivor of the two life nominees, if they both die before the expiration of ten years, or at the expiration of ten years. Of course, this division must take place, either at the expiration of the two lives or within the continuance or at least one of the lives. If the division is postponed ten years one of the lives must be living; if the division takes place sooner it must be at the expiration of the surviving life. I do not see that it makes any difference that Anson G. G. Phelps, Jr., one of the life nominees, is, also, one of the expectant residuary legatees. By the statute the life nominees may or may not be irrespective of the estate. It is true, all his sisters and all the grandchildren might die before the expiration of the ten years, leaving him the expectant of the whole residuary; but if he lived to the end of the ten years, it would vest absolutely in him, and if he died before, it would vest absolutely under the statute of distribution, or of descents; and so, in any event, the residuary estate must vest absolutely, and the trust close, at the expiration of the two lives, or during the continuance of one of them. It follows that no direction or provision of the will is void, as involving an illegal restraint of the absolute alienation of any part of the estate, unless it is the bequest over of the widow's fund on her death, by the 21st article. This fund cannot fall into the bulk of the estate and form a portion of the residue, if the widow dies before the division of the residue—for then its absolute alienation might be suspended for three lives. If the widow should die before either of the residuary life nominees and her fund should fall into the bulk of the estate and be divided before the end of the ten years on the death of the survivor of the life nominees, under the residuary clause, the alienation of the fund would have been suspended for three lives. But I do not see why the limitation over of this fund to the children and grandchildren living at the decease of the widow, in case she dies after the division of the residue, is not valid. This limitation is contingent and may never take effect; but if it does take effect the alienation cannot thereby be suspended longer than one life; it must take effect absolutely on her death. Reject the first limitation over of the fund in case of her death before the division of the residue as unlawful, and you have a second good limitation over, nowise affected by the first. On the death of the widow, therefore, this fund will go and vest absolutely either in the children and grandchildren under the second limitation in the twenty-first article; or it will go as undisposed of by the testator after the widow's death to his next of kin, under the statute for the distribution of intestates' estates; but as in any event it cannot vest absolutely in possession, either in the children and grandchildren, under the second limitation of the twenty-first article, or in the next of kin as undisposed of, until the widow's death, she having a good life use of the whole of the fund, it is impossible that the widow has, or ever can have, any other right or interest in this fund than her life use. It would certainly be very extraordinary if the widow was entitled to a share of a remainder (for it is the remainder and not the reversion that is undisposed of absolutely,) limited on her own life. Having considered the objections to the will, founded on the supposed unlawful restraint of the right of alienation, let us now consider the other principal objection: that it involves necessarily an unlawful accumulation of the interest, rents, and income of the estate. If the carrying out of the will requires an accumulation of the interest, &c., it must be unlawful, for such accumulation would not be for the benefit of survivors exclusively and the accumulation which might be lawful for the benefit of the survivors exclusively, cannot be separated from the accumulation for benefit of others, which would be unlawful. Now, looking at the whole estate as converted into money, and in the hands of the executrix at the death of the testator; and after the payment of the debts and the small legacies payable immediately, at the residue as invested for the purposes, the will and its trusts; I know of no rule of law which would prevent the application of the interest and income, first to the payment of the legacies as they should become payable; and if so applied, I cannot say from the pleadings and proofs in this case, that there must be any accumulation. $300,000 of the estate has gone or must go to pay the debts of the testator; and the proofs do not disclose the ages of the twenty-two grandchildren living at the testator's decease, who are each to have legacies to the amount of $15,000 paid to them as they arrive severally at the age of twenty-one. Who can say how soon the whole trust will terminate when all the legacies are to be paid or to be provided for, and the residuary is to be divided by the death of the survivor of the two life nominees? Whether the whole estate is to be considered as converted into money or not I cannot say that there need be any accumulation. There is in the will no direction for an accumulation. If there was that would be void. There being no direction for accumulation, the Court must see that some provision or direction in the will necessarily involves an unlawful accumulation before they can declare the will, or any part of it, void for that cause. I think there is no unlawful restraint upon alienation, nor any unlawful accumulation, directed or involved in the provisions of the will, and that the whole will is valid, and should be carried into effect, so far as any objections have been made to it by any of the parties on these grounds. As to the religious and charitable legacies, I think they all come within Owens *vs.* The Missionary Society, M. E. Church, 14 N. Y. Reports, 380, and are valid, except the conditional one of $50,000, for erecting and founding a college in Liberia, Africa. All the other charitable legacies are given to corporations, capable of taking, or to Trustees capable of administering the charities; and the charity, or object of the other charitable legacies is sufficiently plain and distinct. If the legacies given in the twelfth, eighteenth and nineteenth articles of the will should be considered as given to the Treasurer of the "American Home Missionary Society," to the "Deacons of the Congregational Church in Simsbury, Connecticut, &c.," to the Acting "Treasurer of the New-York Colonization Society," mentioned in those articles of the will respectively, in trust for the charitable uses and purposes in those articles severally specified and not to the executors in trust, although formally so expressed, still I think the bequests valid: the charities being sufficiently definite, and the treasurer, deacons, &c., being persons easily ascertained and capable of taking. But the gift in the seventeenth article for the erection and founding of a college in Liberia is, I think, too indefinite to be enforced. What kind of a college did the testator mean? Religious, literary, or a College of Physicians? As he wished his "Executors" to have in view the establishment of a theological department in said College, to be under the supervision of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New-York," perhaps he meant a literary or theological college. But how did he intend it to be under the supervision of the "Union Theological Seminary in the City of New-York?" Did he mean his money to go to the erection of the building, or to "the establishment of a theological department?" Who were to be the trustees of the charitable use? The executors are only to pay over or apply the money in the first instance. It is true they are to apply it in their discretion, but the object of the charity and the trustee should be sufficiently certain to enable the Court to decree the execution of the trust. How long are the executors to wait for the $100,000 to be raised by the friends of the College in Boston? All these things are indefinite, and upon the whole, I think the object of the charity, the mode of applying it and the time that it should take effect so uncertain that the trust cannot be enforced by the Court, and a charitable trust, the execution of which cannot be legally enforced, must be considered void. I have noticed, I believe, all the questions raised in this case, involving the construction of the will or the validity of any of its legacies or provisions. The only remaining questions in this case are as to the validity of the notes, or papers called notes, given by the testator in his lifetime to his son Anson, and to his daughters, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Pond. I do not see how any of them can be legally enforced against the estate. They were all gifts of mere promises of the testator, without consideration, in his lifetime; and I can't see how they can be enforced against his estate after his death. The letter of the testator to his son, which accompanied the gift of the note for $100,000, shows not only that it was a mere promise without consideration, but that the testator never intended it to have the force and character of a valid promissory note in his lifetime. *It was not delivered to be enforced against the testator, but against his estate.* To hold the note valid, would be, in effect, to give the note the force and operation of a codicil to the will, properly executed according to the forms of law, and thus a mere naked promise, made by the testator after his will, would be made to operate as a revocation of the disposition by his will, of $100,000 of his estate. I do not see how the payment of the interest on the notes to the daughters for two or three years before his death, can make the notes valid against his estate. The notes as against the testator were without consideration and void in the hands of the daughters. The payment of the interest could not react and make the notes valid from their inception. One can give goods, chattels, money, but not his own promises, so that they can be enforced. If there is a consideration for this promise it is not a gift.

Let a decree be settled on four days notice in accordance with the principles and directions stated in this opinion.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES AGAIN.

Benjamin Wood vs. John M. Freeman, of Freeman's Express Company.—In this case Mr. Wood brings an action against Freeman's Express to recover for damages to sundry glass ballot-boxes, sent by the plaintiff, through Freeman's Express, to the city of San Francisco. The plaintiff sets up that during the passage to San Francisco, a number of the glass ballot-boxes were broken, and that the defendant is liable for the amount. The defendant claims that by written agreement he was absolved from responsibility for damage by breakage, and asserts that the plaintiff cannot possibly estimate the damage, as the boxes were sent out on speculation, and there being no demand for them, many of the cases have not yet been opened. Trial set down for Thursday.

Jams Olwell and others vs. Timothy C. Dwight.—The case to be set down for the first Tuesday in November on giving one notice of trial.

Before Judge Sutherland.

DIVORCE CASE.

Elizabeth Marshall vs. James Marshall.—Decree of divorce granted.

William Mulligan vs. The People, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
WEDNESDAY and EVERY EVENING until further notice, a new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, mythologic, mythologic filtration of (sur)passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also
ENTIRELY NEW
and of
THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.
These entertainments will combine the talents of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. JOHN SLOAN,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. CHIPPENDALE,
Mrs. FLOYD, Miss E. HENRARDE,
Miss TREE, Mr. C. BERNARD,
&c., &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.
A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced shortly, the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here,) Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1858,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
[illegible].....Mr. Blake
[illegible].....Mr. Burnett
[illegible].....Mr. Couldock
[illegible].....Mr. Sothern
[illegible].....Mr. Jefferson
[illegible].....Mrs. Blake
[illegible].....Miss Laura Keene
Miss [illegible].....Miss Germon
To conclude with the successful burlesque English Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Lord Allcash.....Mr. Burnett
Fra Diavolo, (with songs).....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Lorenzo (with songs).....Mr. Wharton
Beppo (with songs).....Mr. Jefferson
Giacomo (with songs).....Mr. Peters
Berlina (with songs).....Miss Effie Germon
Incidental to the burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.
THURSDAY—TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.
CHANGE OF HOURS—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in a new character, written expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown."
ACT I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in Russia.....Isherwood
ACT II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
ACT III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.
To be succeeded by the wonderful comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with, for this night only, the Drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE SEIGE OF LUCKNOW.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
CIVILIZATION.
Heroule.....Mr. J. W. Wallack,
After which a grand romantic spectacle, entitled the
WOOD DEMON.
Hardy Canute.....Mr. G. C. Boniface.

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,

THE LADY ORGANIST,
Pupil of Adolph Adam and Miolan,
Will give her first grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Mlle. WELLIS
Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Sig. BERNARDI,
E. MOLLENHAUER,
H. C. TIMM.
Tickets of Admission.....One dollar.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. William Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, C. Bruening, Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door.

THIS EVENING,
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELDT,
Will deliver her celebrated
LECTURE ON ROME,
in aid of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church, at
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858,
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA" and BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, office No. 1.

ITALIAN OPERA.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
Mr. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that
MME. CORA DE WILHORST,
the greatest living American Prima Donna, will shortly make her appearance in Italian Opera in New-York.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—

The annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. There will be two distinct performances, one commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the other at 7½ o'clock P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets 50c. each; may be procured at the principal Catholic bookstores, from the sextons of the churches, and at the Academy on the day and evening of the Festival.
Particular caution is given not to purchase tickets from persons on the sidewalk on that evening. All persons authorized to sell will be within the building, and will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—

THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers, THIS DAY. THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SACRED CONCERT.—

A CONCERT OF SACRED Music will be given in the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, (the Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of one of the Churches of that denomination. Tickets, at 50 cents each, may be obtained at the following music stores: WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—

No. 220 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

LECTURES.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Teachers' Association, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject—*Physical Education.* Teachers and all others interested in this important subject, are respectfully invited to attend.
WM. W. SMITH, President.
GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

AN ESSAY WILL BE DELIVERED BY

A. JAMES C. RICE, Esq., before the Christian Association of the N. W. R. D. Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor,) in the Lecture-room of said Church, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Life and Character of St. Paul.* The public are invited to attend.
E. P. MALTBY, Secretary.

DON'T FORGET!—IF YOU WANT TO HEAR

all about the *Great Comet*, now seen in the West, go and hear Prof. MATTISON'S Lecture at Union Chapel, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—FORFEIT OF LANCET.—

The double team match between *Lancet* and *Lantern* for $8,000 will not come off on Thursday, Oct. 14, as *Lancet* has paid forfeit to *Lantern*.
D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK

WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.
Our new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other bookselling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; mailed FREE to any address. Send for a catalogue.
D. W. EVANS, } EVANS & CO., Publishers,
J. E. PARSON. } No. 677 Broadway, New-York City.

MINERALS FOR SALE.—

THE CABINET IS an exceedingly choice one, consisting of about 500 specimens. Address QUARTZ, Box 157 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Importers of Russian and Hudson Bay
SKINS.
Ladies are respectfully informed that our assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FANCY FURS Is now complete.
Our stock consists of every desirable Fur, in all the Fashionable shapes, and at less than last year's PANIC PRICES.
As our Furs are manufactured under our own supervision, we are enabled to GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE as represented.
Furs, ranging from the unpretending Coney to the darkest Russian Sable, will be shown freely and in profusion at our large establishment.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Embroideries and Laces, consisting of Veils, Handkerchiefs, Bands and Flouncings of all descriptions
A fine assortment of Edgings and Insertions,
Honiton, Maltese and Point Applique sets,
And Collars at very low prices.
French Needlework sets, Breakfast sets.
Also French Embroidered Collars, a choice selection.
At reasonable prices, Pineapple handkerchiefs, Puff Lace Sleeves.
To all of which we respectfully solicit your attention.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS,

Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

Velvet and Silk Cloaks,	$8 to $25
Silk Velvet Circulars,	12 to 50
Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich,	30 to 60
Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans,	5 to 30

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
IN
COLLARS, SETS, and BY THE YARD,
Received by the *Arago*,
Will be OPENED AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11.
All these goods have been selected with great care, for the retail trade.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES!

A large assortment of Fashionable Robes and Silks,
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., &c., &c., in great variety, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

RAGLANS.

RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
RAGLANS,
A large and Complete assortment
OF
All prices, from $2 75 to $12.
BLACK BEAVERS
As low as $4 50 and $5.
HEAVY RIB BEAVERS,
From $6 to $9.
FINE
TRECOT BEAVERS.
With heavy Crochet Fringe,
For $10.
Brown Gray and Drab
BEAVERS,
From $5 to $7 50.
CLOTH CLOAKS
Of every description.
VELVET CLOAKS.
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes.
AT
No. 409.
No. 409 Canal-st.
No. 409 Canal-st. No. 409 Canal-st.
No. 409 Canal-st.
No. 409.
HENRY EDGERTON.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE

At retail this week, of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS,
MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c., &c.,
Will be opened and exhibited
At. No. 503 Broadway,
St, Nicholas Building.
Read the following:

300 cloth raglans, all wool	$5 50
300 black beaver coats, with sleeves	8 00
200 black beaver coats, with sleeves	10 00
50 brown ribbed	12 00
100 plaided black beaver	15 00
200 very rich, with crochet adornments	18 00
50 black Lyons velvet talmas	20 00
100 black Lyons mantillas	25 00
125 extra Lyons velvet cloaks	30 00
150 superb Lyons cloaks, with crochet fringe	35 00

Also, a large and magnificent assortment of richly elaborated velvet cloaks, received per *Arago*, and will be offered from $60 to $250.
Remember,
No. 503 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Building.

NEW CARPETS.

For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.	
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to $1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to 1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to 1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 95	to 1 05
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to 0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to 0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to 0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

SPECIAL DRY GOODS NOTICE.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., would announce to their patrons, in addition to their unexampled assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
They will open TUESDAY, Oct. 12,
A new Invoice of
RICH SILKS, New Styles, Very Heavy,
At 56 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
At One Shilling Per Yard.
10,000 YARDS BAYADERE DE LAINES,
At One Shilling Per Yard.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
The largest and cheapest assortment in New-York, Comprising every article belonging to this branch of business and of the most fashionable kind of
SILK, THREAD, COTTON AND WOOLEN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, OF ALL COLORS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

EX STEAMER ARABIA.

NINE CASES OF NEW GOODS,
Comprising the latest novelties in the light shades, for street trowserings, are now offered, being the second delivery of new goods of our own importation.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
A few doors west of Broadway.

SILKS, MERINOES AND DE LAINES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open, on Monday, many new
SILKS, choice colors, remarkably cheap.
MERINOES, printed and plain.
DE LAINES, an immense assortment.
Also,
Plaid Goods, in new materials, good colors.
No. 305 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

MOURNING BONNETS!

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
A very large and elegant assortment now open,
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE VERY BEST KID GLOVES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received
2 cases of the original Jouvin's gold medal Kid Gloves, the colors prepared expressly for them.
No. 305 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

CARPETING.—

WILL OPEN THIS DAY Several bales of Crossley's English Tapestry Carpeting, new patterns, at very low prices. Also, just received a large supply of three-plies and extra superfine and common Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, Floor Oil-Cloth, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Druggets, &c., offered at great bargains. J. HYATT, 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK.
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST.

200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve	at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve	at 6 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve	at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS	at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS	at 12 Dollars
120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS	at 16 Dollars
90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe	at 18 Dollars
50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS	at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace	at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe	at 50 Dollars
20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROID. Do.	at 100 to 150 Dollars

Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
The above is part of the effects of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.

The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of
Messrs. J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway,
Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of
CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AUBUSSON BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES,
HEMPS, DRUGGETS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS,
OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS,
RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers.
Close buyers are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. DAVID WEBB.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS,
1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWS, at 8 Dollars
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at.....16 Dollars
And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.
Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50, and 60 Dollars each.
☞ ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT FALL RAGLANS.
ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
RICHEST GOODS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.
No. 415 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM Canal-st.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!
GREAT COMBINATION!
EXCLUSIVE STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES!!
We have over 5,000 GARMENTS now on exhibition, which, for novelty and elegance of style, are unequaled.
LADIES will find the quality of our CLOAKS superior, and the PRICES SO LOW, as to render us
ENTIRELY FEARLESS OF COMPETITION.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

Rose, Witney, Mack., Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

SHAWLS FROM EUROPE—GREAT NOVELTIES!
SHAWLS FROM AUCTION—GREAT BARGAINS!!
Our immense store is filled with shawls, both NOVELTIES and great BARGAINS,
AND IN
QUANTITIES INNUMERABLE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BROCHE, WOOLEN, STELLA, PLUSH,

Cashmere, Chenille, and every variety of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Largest assortment in the City, at Retail,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS, MERINOS,

Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Muslin Delaines, and
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
Of every kind of Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RIBBONS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their WHOLE STOCK OF RIBBONS
at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11,
50 per cent. under regular prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.

Now on hand at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
The cheapest lot of Black Silks
To be found in the City.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Oct. 11, an invoice of Point D Alençon Sets and Collars, which they will offer at great bargains.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

FALL STOCK
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM AUCTION,
Consisting of two cases RICH BLACK SILKS, without lustre, for Deep Mourning, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
2 cases Plaid, very desirable, 70 cents, worth $1.
2 cases STRIPE and PLAID, very desirable, 80 cents, worth $1 10.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 75 cents, worth $1.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 95 cents, worth $1 25.
2 cases BLACK THIBET, very handsome, 62½ cents, worth $1.
4 cases CUBAN CLOTH, 1¼ yards wide, 56 cents, worth 87½ cents.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened
BLACK & FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOS, &c.
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their stock of Dress Silks and Real Laces, all of which are imported expressly for their retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' CLOTH AND BEAVER RAGLANS.

LADIES' CLOTH AND BEAVER RAGLANS,
all the fashionable colors and styles.
A large assortment,
at $4, $4 25, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6 and upwards.
On examination, our garments will be found to compare in every respect with those in any other part of the City, at forty or fifty per cent. higher prices. Also,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S RAGLANS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Ladies' Cloak Manufacturer,
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Boys' Overcoats,
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Youths' Overcoats,
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Youths' Overcoats,
At the Boys' and Youths' Clothing Emporium,
No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau,
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BOOTH & TUTTLE,
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Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

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From $1 to $3 per yard,
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Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
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At the lowest market prices.

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A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.
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On Saturday, Oct. 9.
HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 16.
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On Saturday, Oct. 23.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—CIVILIZATION—THE WOOD DEMON.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL—THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN—JESSIE BROWN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West—Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important news from Mexico, a summary of which we publish under our telegraphic head. A battle seems to have taken place between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON, but the reports relative to the result are contradictory. The condition of the country is growing more and more desperate. Forced contributions to the amount of $100,000 were attempted to be made by GARZA, and some of the foreigners who had refused to submit had been imprisoned. Important dispatches from our Minister are said to be on their way to Washington.

A very curious state of affairs has been discovered in reference to the Nicaraguan imbroglio. It seems, according to the representations of YRISSARI to Secretary CASS, that JEREZ had no authority to exchange ratifications of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, except in its modified form. One of the conditions on which he was received as Special Minister, was that he should deliver the treaty as originally passed. This he has denied in various quarters, but the State Department is in possession of the requsite proof, and unless he complies with the condition, he will be promptly dismissed. YRISSARI, WHITE and Company, are all working against him—he being hostile to the White contract, which he pronounces forfeited—and there seems to be no doubt they will succeed in ousting him. It is believed, however, that MARTINEZ will now consent to the ratification of the treaty as at first negotiated.

The State Election in Pennsylvania took place yesterday, and we publish elsewhe e such telegraphic reports of the returns as hav) reached us. They are of course incomplete, bu will serve as some indication of the probable result. The election passed off quietly in Philadelphia, and the latest returns seem to indicate the success of the entire People's Ticket. The Anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate for Congress, in the First District, ran unexpectedly well, which has, it is believed, insured the election of JOHN W. RYAN, the Opposition man, and the defeat of THOMAS B. FLORENCE. In Harrisburg, also, the whole People's Ticket is stated to be elected. The returns from the State at large reach us in a very confused shape, and at so late an hour, that it is impossible to classify them; but they clearly indicate a large gain of the Opposition. Colonel SCRANTON, the Opposition candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, has 3,114 majority over J. MCREYNOLDS, the Democratic candidate, as far as heard from. The complexion of the returns indicates the loss of the State to the Administration.

We have brief returns of the State elections in the West—in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa, but nothing definite.

The State election in Florida has resulted in favor of the Democrats. Mr. HAWKINS is re-elected to Congress by two thousand majority, and the State Legislature is largely Democratic.

By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore*, last evening, we have full details of European news to Sept. 29. It will be seen that a less discouraging view of the condition of the Atlantic Telegraph is taken in England, and that the stock has slightly advanced. The English treaty with China is presented in a full synopsis by the London Press. It confirms the previous more restricted abstract. The French ratification was to leave on Oct. 3.

We have advices from New-Providence to Sept. 29. The Colonial Legislature had been again prorogued to Nov. 23. A decision favorable to the owners and against the salvors of the American ship *Inca*, had been made by the Court of Appeals.

The war between the Suffolk Bank of Boston and the country Banks has been decided at last. The Suffolk yesterday notified the Bank of Mutual Redemption that until further notice it will send to the Mutual the bills of the banks redeemed by that institution, and that it will redeem for the Mutual the bills of those banks that keep their accounts with the Suffolk.

Several Congressional nominations were made last evening. The Democrats renominated the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, the Hon. WM. B. MACLAY and the Hon. ELIJAH F. WARD in their respective Districts. In the Fourth District the Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY was nominated, instead of the Hon. JOHN KELLY, prospective nominee for Sheriff. In the Eighth (HORACE F. CLARK'S) the Convention was unable to agree, and adjourned to meet on Thursday next. Mr. CLARK did not receive a solitary vote. In the First District, embracing the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Kings, (excepting the first sixteen Wards of Brooklyn,) the Hon. JOHN A. SEARING was renominated by the Democrats, receiving 12 votes, as against W. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk County, who received 6 votes. The Republicans and Americans of the Seventh District nominated the Hon. GEO. BRIGGS, an EX-M. C., who is, consequently, the opponent of ELIJAH WARD. The nominations passed off quietly, except in the Third District, where the friends of HIRAM WALBRIDGE claimed the representation, and were rejected, whereupon the police were promptly obliged to interfere.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda yesterday, and for the second time an exciting debate took place upon the question of the legality of the appropriation of $1,500 to Dr. MORTON, the patentee and discoverer of the mode of applying ether as an anæsthetic agent The President maintained that he could not legally sign the check which the Board had agreed to give for that amount. However, by a vote of five to three, he was again ordered to sign the check, and an indenture signed by the Doctor was given to the Board, binding him to receive the money and abstain from all legal proceedings as against this Board for a violation of the patent.

The exhibitors who lost their goods in the conflagration of the Crystal Palace, held an adjourned meeting last night, at the Cooper Institute, and adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the formation of "A National Union," and approving of the action of the exhibitors, thus far, in regard to the Board of Managers of the American Institute. Speeches were made by Mr. RIKER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Dr. CHAPIN, and others, and the feeling as to the action of the exhibitors in the premises was one of unanimous approval.

At the Coroner's Inquest, held at Pawling, Dutchess County, on Sunday last, in the case of the horrible murder committed there on the night of the 3d ult., the testimony of nearly all the witnesses seems to clearly indicate that MONSON BANCROFT, formerly of this City, was the murderer. The evidence of his own brother is very much against him. The coachman of the latter, who was the victim of the murderer, was buried on Monday. MONSON BANCROFT has not yet been arrested, and where he has been concealed since the commission of the bloody deed is a mystery.

The trial of "BILLY MULLIGAN" for assault and battery on Mr. WARNER was brought to a sudden close yesterday, as far as the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions was concerned. The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, counsel for MULLIGAN, obtained an order from Judge SUTHERLAND, transferring the case to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, which meets in January, 1859.

The communication of the Mayor nominating ANDREW H. MICKLE, PHILIP W. ENGS, and WILLIAM D. MURPHY, Commissioners of the new City Hall, was sent in to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, and, after a long debate, a motion to confirm the nominations was lost, as was a motion to reconsider the vote.

While the steamer *City of Baltimore* was passing inward yesterday through the Narrows, one of the seamen engaged in firing the usual salute was killed by the premature discharge of the gun, and his body was blown into the water. A boat was lowered, the body recovered and left at Quarantine for burial. The other man had his two thumbs blown off.

The General Markets yesterday were very dull for Cotton; heavy and lower for Flour, Wheat and Corn, and depressed for Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils. Freights were rather more active.

Democratic Flunkeys.

Our Jenkins has begun to extend his operations to the Presidential court, and we should not wonder if we shortly had a daily circular announcing that Mr. BUCHANAN took a walk in the grounds of the White House for five minutes before breakfast on the previous day, in company with Colonel TITUS or Dr. ATCHISON; that in the afternoon he took his usual nap, and, to the surprise of his attendants, did not snore; that in the evening he wrote a letter, and used an adhesive envelope, supplying moisture thereto by an application of his tongue, and that Miss LANE took carriage exercise at her usual hour in a barouche. An approach to this is being made weekly by strolling anecdote-mongers, whose reports find admission to the columns of papers that ought to offer better matter to their readers. From some motive or other, or probably from no motive at all, but in the sheer efflorescence of folly, these gentry are trying to make it appear an astonishing circumstance that President BUCHANAN does not assume the airs and the state of a European monarch. A few weeks ago we had a long letter in one of the country papers, telling us of the writer's having seen Mr. BUCHANAN taking his turn at the common wash-basin of a relay house, having refused the use of a private room up stairs, wiping the Presidential face with the public towel, and tying his cravat at the common looking-glass. The correspondent was astonished, not that Mr. BUCHANAN, being a gentleman of decent habits and accustomed all his life to cleanliness, should deliberately prefer to perform his ablutions in a common wash-basin in public to making them in a private room appropriated to his use exclusively, but that the President of the United States should wash his face in company with private citizens. It was the equality and not the publicity of the affair which struck him.

Another Jenkins has more recently been regaling us in the columns of the New-York *Observer* with an account of a visit he paid to the said Mr. BUCHANAN at Wheatland. That such stuff as it contains should find a place in a journal making more than ordinary pretensions to gravity, is of itself sufficient to suggest an inquiry as to what we are coming to. The letter itself is a piece of dull absurdity, and is only worthy of notice for the light in which the writer, and we dare say, many of his readers no doubt regard the President of the United States. He is throughout treated as an exact counterpart of European sovereigns, and the broadest surprise is expressed in every line at his not imitating them. The dullard who favors us with his experience, finding himself in Lancaster, and finding that Mr. BUCHANAN was "rusticating" at Wheatland, felt himself bound, as dullards generally do, to hunt up the notoriety, and inflict a visit on him—an operation which these disgusting bores always dignify with the term —"paying their respects." Having brought the gentleman to bay, we are told in a tone of profound astonishment, that he came out of his parlor, received his pursuers in the hall, invited them to sit down and chatted with them in his own house, with as much ease and good humor as any other gentleman would display under like circumstances. The next incident is an emetic of the most powerful kind:

"Nothing about this truly great man is more wonderful than the ease and simplicity of his manners in private life. He throws off all reserve and makes his visitor feel quite at home in his presence. While we sat there, a rough, laboring man walked in without a coat, and saluted the President, 'Good morning, Sir,' and handed him some newspapers. The 'rich brogue' betrayed the man's nationality. Mr. B. replied, with a calm smile, '*Thank you*,' took the papers and the man left."

Think of an Irish laborer, in his shirt sleeves, approaching the President in his country house, handing him a bundle of newspapers, and saying "Good morning, Sir;" and more wonderful still, think of the President saying "Thank you," and "smiling calmly."

We next learn that the Sunday following the above astounding circumstance, the same great man walked two miles to church. "His feet," when he got there, says the veracious chronicler, "were covered with dust, and the perspiration stood on his forehead." Think of the audacity of the dust in covering the feet of our Chief Magistrate, and of the perspiration in standing on his forehead! Moreover, when he entered the church, "the congregation made no stir;" they neither rose from their knees, nor bowed to him, nor cheered him, nor in any other way made fools of themselves, nor desecrated the building—so our traveler is astounded. "After church the President walked devoutly," he adds, "and entirely unattended through the streets of Lancaster." We do not pretend to know what sort of a gait "a devout walk" is, or what sort of a train is expected to follow the President of the United States through the streets of a country town on Sunday, but we do know that the publication of such rubbish as we have quoted above is calculated to make both the President and the writers of it laughing stocks of the public. There is just as much flunkeyism, snobbishness and folly displayed in such gossip as this, as in the most arrant nonsense that ever appeared in any Court Circular. Will these roving blockheads, who make a practice of cooking up descriptions of people's houses and reporting what great men have for dinner, ever be got to remember that it is almost inexcusable, in a foreigner even, not to know that royalty confers, in monarchical countries, not only official, but social, superiority; whilst the Presidency of the United States confers official superiority alone; that in the exercise of his functions the President is the first man in the Union, but that as JAMES BUCHANAN at Wheatland he is, in the eye of the law, the equal of the coatless Irishman—aye, even the equal of the *Observer's* correspondent—and in the Church a worthless, depraved sinner, whose best works are dirty rags?

THE BRITISH-CHINESE TREATY.—Thanks to the judicious grumbling of the London Press, an exhaustive abstract of Lord ELGIN'S Chinese Treaty has been issued by the Foreign Office. It corresponds with the synopsis previously given by the North China *Herald*. The compensation afforded to England falls, however, far short of the sum first represented. The entire amount is $5,920,000; one half to go to British subjects who suffered damage at Canton; the other to the British Government as indemnity for the expenses of the war. The province of Kwang-Tung, of which Canton is the capital, is to foot the bill, under regulations to be established in conjunction with the British officials at that place; and the British troops are to remain there until the whole sum is liquidated. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lord ELGIN for his moderation, as it is not improbable the five or six millions in question will be spent in the maintenance of a standing army at Canton.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPPOSITION PARTIES.—We are experiencing, in a large measure, the disadvantages of having too many political parties. There should be but two. In the nature of the case there is rational ground for no more. Those two should comprise the supporters of the National Administration on the one hand, and its opponents on the other. This is the natural and common-sense division; all other lines of separation are factitious and arbitrary. We have seen parties go forward for many years together, maintaining the same names, and professing to uphold the same principles. Their designations may indeed remain unchanged, but not their measures. As time progresses and circumstances vary, party objects necessarily change. It is the merest clap-trap to pretend that they do not. Political abstractions, if they are anything more than truisms, lose their application and force. If they are mere truisms, they will, of course, command the assent of all parties in words, the difference consisting in reducing them to practice, and applying their principles to existing facts. When an Administration comes into power, it should be judged by its acts. Previous professions avail comparatively little. But every new President is compelled to adopt a certain line of policy, and is fairly entitled to the impartial judgment, as well of those who did not vote for him, as of them who did. It may well be that some who opposed his election will feel it their duty to sustain his Administration. This they certainly ought to do if, in its general course, it meets their views of right. On the contrary, the party to which he owes his election may be disappointed in their expectations; and if his conduct in the executive chair deserves their condemnation, it will be their duty to take part with the Opposition, nor should they be deterred by the fact that he was the candidate of their choice. As a rule, the party electing a President would see cause to approve his acts, for his official policy must almost necessarily be foreseen by his supporters, or become known to them in advance from his history, character and declarations. But in case of any departure from the path they expected him to pursue, there should be no hesitation on their part in taking their stand with the Opposition. Parties would thus lose the character of drilled troops, whose only function is to wear a certain uniform and obey the word of command. Every election would involve, to some extent, a reconstruction of parties. Individual judgment would be called more frequently into action. The despotism of party would be destroyed. In short, political action would be much more respectable and enlightened than under the present system it can be.

THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The interesting triangular fight in the Ninth Congressional District between the Republican and Democratic friends of Mr. HASKIN and his Republican opponents is becoming intensely exciting, and the nomination of Mr. KEMBLE by the unadulterated supporters of the National Administration, has added to the interest of the contest.

The *Tribune* and the *Courier and Enquirer*, whose editors both reside in Mr H.'s District, take opposite sides, the former supporting and the latter opposing him.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, of yesterday, charges that the Republican Convention has been "packed" in favor of HASKIN, says that out of twenty-five Delegates all but eight are for him, and that his nomination is a foregone conclusion unless the fear of a "split," which that paper declars must follow, shall deter his friends from using their power.

The *Courier and Enquirer* calls upon the Americans to nominate a candidate against HASKIN, and promises his election. It even declares its intention, as between HASKIN and KEMBLE, the Administration candidate, to vote for the latter.

This would be a pretty quarrel as it stands, but the *Evening Post* chooses to take part in it. The *Post* arrays itself under the flag of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Between HASKIN and KEMBLE it has no choice, politically, though it immensely prefers the latter, personally. On the whole, however, it is indifferent, regarding the controversy as a repetition of some "fight" between "a dog and a skunk," with the particulars of which it appears to be familiar. So we find the three Republican organs in this City engaged in a triangular battle over the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN. The example of harmony thus exhibited is hardly calculated to prove beneficial to the general cause of their party in the State.

IMPORTANT INTERROGATORIES.—The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, in view of the pending State Elections, asks the Democracy to answer two very significant questions, as follows: "Are we to have a Northern and Southern Democracy? Are we to oppose the Republicans, and support their policy?" Now, whatever response may be given in words to these pointed interrogatories, the practical answer will be in the affirmative. The pretence that the Democratic Party is one, indivisible and undistinguishable, is simply a pleasant fiction. It will necessarily vary with latitude and longitude. It must adapt itself to sectional interests and prejudices. That it does so, is sufficiently evident. For example: No Democratic candidate for Congress in this State ventures to uphold the English Bill in respect to the admission of Kansas. With one consent they "support the Republican poliey" on this subject, all agreeing that the provision requiring a full representative population is to be disregarded. Some of them also avow themselves in favor of a protective tariff—the nominee in the Oneida district for example.

"There certainly seems," as the *Union* remarks, "to be more or less danger that the Democratic organization in this country, like that of the Republicans and Americans, will become a mere piece of mosaic, 'a bit of white stone here and a bit of black stone there'—a species of hydra of many heads, composed of 'many men of many minds.'"

This tendency to party-colored opinions cannot be checked by executive edicts or conventional platforms. Let the Democracy be content with the universality of its very popular name. That name is its tower of strength. As to compelling Southern and Northern members of the party to think and feel alike, the attempt may as well be abandoned first as last. There will be "white stones" as well as black, and "many men" can scarcely be restricted to the possession of a single mind.

THE PLUM GUT ROUTE TO CONGRESS.—Among the baker's dozen of candidates before the Nominating Convention in the Eighth District, last evening, was poor old BENNETT. We hope he will get the nomination. Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends exhibit a generous and grateful feeling in bringing his friend forward for so honorable a position. If he should not be elected, it might be the means of giving him a diplomatic appointment.

PICCOLOMINI.—The "cara bambina" of Her Majesty's theatre has not yet arrived. We make the announcement briefly and explicitly, because every one will be looking into the paper this morning to see if she *has* arrived, and it will be a comfort to them to find out at once that she has not. Let us be patient.

A rumor prevailed that the fair songstress might cross the Atlantic in the *City of Baltimore*, which vessel reached this port yesterday. The musical world consequently underwent its first throe. When it was discovered that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI had not availed herself of the Baltimorean opportunity, there was a relapse, and Mr. ULLMAN, like a skilful pilot, once more directed his professional eye to the *North Star*. There seems to be some uncertainty as to the actual sailing day of the latter vessel, owing to the fact that she arrived out barely in time to complete her arrangements for the home voyage by the advertised day. Supposing that a delay of a few days actually occurred, there is still good reason to expect Mlle. PICCOLOMINI during the present week.

There can be no doubt that a prodigious excitement already stirs the roseate depths of Upper Tendom. The Piccolomini fever has set in, and it will rage in the best blood of the land, until relief has been obtained by the old-fashioned system of depletion. Mr. ULLMAN stands ready, with lancet and basin, and his fee, we are informed, will be but two dollars. Young Pegtop is in a still more unhappy condition. The red stockings of the Cardinal, Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S revered relative, has seriously affected his reason, and he speaks of confessionals with the looseness of a denizen of Belgravia. Dreadful as are these things, we nevertheless congratulate the public on the advent of an artist who possesses youth and such unquestionable merit that her career has been one unbroken ovation. She comes to us in her freshness, and with the warm glow of triumph still in her heart. It is to such artists that the world owes its new sensations. Good speed to the *North Star*.

MULLIGAN TRIUMPHANT.—It was no fault of Recorder BARNARD, nor of the District-Attorney, that the Mulligan was not tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions. By the adroitness of his counsel, the trial was transferred, by order of Judge SUTHERLAND, from the Court of Sessions to the next Oyer and Terminer, which will give Mr. MULLIGAN a respite of some three months, when the fight between the Benicia Boy and MORRISSEY would be over, and the elections will be at an end, so that he will have abundant leisure to attend to his trial. Mr. SICKLES says that his client is a law-abiding citizen and will be on hand whenever the law shall demand him. Probably he will, but we presume he will always be able to find a crevice in the law sufficiently wide to permit him to walk out of Court when his personal liberty happens to be in danger.

City Items.

The sale of the City Hall and furniture at auction, under the judgment obtained against the City by Mr. LOWBER, was advertised to take place at 10 A. M. yesterday, but was again postponed to this morning at the same hour. Mr. LOWBER says he has requested the Sheriff to be as lenient as possible, in the hope that the Corporation will settle. The opinion is rife among some of the members of the Corporation that Mr. LOWBER has no idea of selling the City Hall, and that his threats are made for intimidation merely, and not for execution.

Last Sunday evening the Cooper Institute was opened for religious services by the Market-street congregation. An immense crowd, numbering over 3,000, including many young men, was present. Hundreds were unable to get in. The Rev. T. L. CUYLER preached from Matt. iv. 8, concerning the scene of Christ's temptation on the Mount. He announced for his theme for next Sunday night, "Calvary—the Mount of Suffering."

A lady living below the Crystal Palace, and on the east side of Fourth-avenue, says that at the time of the fire she saw two men carry into a neighboring shanty what appeared to be five or six pictures, with costly gilt frames. As the locality is easily identified, is it not well to find out who got the pictures, and to whom they belonged?

We are desired to say that the house No. 63 West Twenty-sixth-street was not the place of the arrest of MURRAY, on the charge of fraudulent auctioneering; the house indicated in our report on Monday is the private residence of a respectable family.

A new steel bell for the Post-Office is to be constructed by NAYLOR & Co. It will weigh 3,500 pounds, emit a sound twice as loud as that of an ordinary bell of the same size, and will be ready for use in a couple of weeks.

That department of the City Hall, appropriated to the naturalization of voters was thronged yesterday by parises anxious to secure the right to register a vote at the ensuing Fall election.

Personal.

The Rev. HENRY GILES is announced for three new lectures in New-England, on "Irish Mental and Moral Character," "Irish Social Character and Humor" and on "DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS and a party of Aldermen and scientific men went down Boston harbor on Monday in a steamboat excursion, at the invitation of the Mayor. After examining Minot's Ledge Lighthouse they proceeded to Marshfield, and thence were taken in stages to the Webster Place.

The Jesup and Pendleton difficulty is settled. Senator GWIN and Mr. SAM. CHILTON publish a card in the Washington *Star* announcing that important fact. The belligerents have had an interview and have shaken hands.

LOLA MONTEZ writes a sharp letter, defending herself against attacks which have grown out of her offer to help the Rev. RALPH HOYT'S new church project. She says:

"I wish to state when I volunteered for this purpose I had never seen the rector, the Rev. RALPH HOYT, but I had heard it stated that his practice is to distribute from his church food and clothing to the poor during the cold months of Winter. The idea of a clergyman, in the selfish times we live in, giving good food and clothes to the freezing and starving, instead of feasting them on "tracts," struck me as being most unheard-of conduct in a minister, and I felt a strong desire to give my mite and help to rebuild a church which is to be used for such a very novel, but true Christian purpose. Nor did I for a moment imagine that there was to be found even in the benighted regions of clerical bigotry and intolerance, one so stupid and so shameless as to find fault with a truly philanthropic clergyman for his willingness to receive a donation from me to feed and instruct the poor. I did remember that it was the doctors of theology and the pious folks who crucified the Master, and my wide experience has taught me that it it is not to that class of people that we may generally look for good and charitable deeds; but I was not prepared to expect such an insulting interference of Bishops and Clergy, in what is only a humble offer of mine to help the poor. But I am contented to leave with thinking minds to say who is the better Christian, myself or the cold, heartless Pharisee who would crush me or any one else for doing good. As I have seen it stated in some of the papers, that under these circumstances I might refuse to lecture for that object, I deem it proper to say, over my own name, that I shall lecture, as advertised, at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday evening, and all the proceeds will be handed over to the benevolent object before named. And, to my lecture on Rome, I shall add a postscript in relation to anti-Christian and anti-American bigotry and intolerance, which may, also, as it appears, be used to rob the poor and divest man of his natural rights. With pity for the poor, and many prayers for the "sinners of Zion," I am your obedient servant. LOLA MONTEZ.

A LECTURE.—Mad. LOLA MONTEZ will deliver a lecture on Rome to night at Hope Chapel. The entertainment is generously volunteered to aid the Rev. Mr. HOYT in his efforts to reërect the Chapel of the Good Shepherd.

DIAMOND-PIN ROBBERY.—William H. Johnson, a colored man, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a diamond pin, worth $125, from Richard Bowman, a porter on the *New-World*. Johnson acknowledged the theft, and stated that he sold the pin for $60 in Chatham-street. Justice OSBORN locked him up for trial.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nominations.

The Tammany Democracy met last evening, in their respective districts, to nominate candidates for Congress. But little interest was manifested in the result, and, as a general thing, the occasion was not marked by any unusual disturbance.

The "slate" was strictly adhered to. In the Third District comprising the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES was renominated, receiving every vote in the Convention, save one, that of Mr. CURRY, of the First Ward, who went for HIRAM WALLBRIDGE. An Opposition delegation from the First Ward appeared, claiming to have been regularly elected, but they were not admitted. This decision gave rise to some physical controversy which was only terminated by the appearance of the Police. The disappointed delegates and their sympathizers retired "in disgust." General WALLBRIDGE, who was present, protested against their non-admission, and, in order to give additional emphasis to his remarks, mounted a table, from which, in terms of the most unmistakable import, he condemned the entire proceeding. In the course of his remarks he read a written agrement, by which DANIEL E. SICKLES, at the last election, bound himself as far as a written agreement could bind him, in consideration of Mr. WALLBRIDGE'S withdrawing from the contest, to offer no opposition to Mr. WALLBRIDGE at the next (which is the present) election. This was received with groans for SICKLES, and excited a marked sensation. Mr. WALLBRIDGE expressed his determination to oppose SICKLES under any circumstances, and was warmly cheered.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Fourth District, embracing the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, nominated by acclamation ELIJAH F. PURDY. This district is now represented by the Hon. JOHN KELLY.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Fifth District, comprising the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Williamsburg, the Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, the present member was renominated.

SIXTH DISTRICT—In the Sixth District (Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards) the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was renominated without opposition, and with the heartiest approval.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—In the Seventh District (Seventh, Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards,) the Hon. ELIJAH WARD was renominated unanimously.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—In this District, (HORACE F. CLARK'S,) embracing the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, no nomination was made. A ballot was had in which Mr. PIERSON had four votes, Mr. JACKSON 5, Mr. HERRICK 3, Mr. SWACKHAMER 1, and there were several scattering. The Convention adjourned until Thursday next.

SIXTH (REPUBLICAN) CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional Convention met last night. Mr. JOS. B. VARNUM sent in a letter declining to be considered a candidate. On going into an informal ballot, at first there was no choice. On a second ballot, ROBT. M. CURDY received one vote; WM. H. FRY, 2; GEORGE FOLSOM, 6; and THOS. LITTLE, 12. It was understood that the object of this balloting was simply to indicate to the American Convention the feeling of the Republicans, and that the Republicans would nominate any one of the four gentlemen named whom the Americans would indorse. The Convention then adjourned to next Monday night.

CONGRESSIONAL (REPUBLICAN) CONVENTION.—The Committee on Conference, composed of the Republicans and Americans, for the Seventh Congressional District, met at Bleecker Buildings on Tuesday evening—Mr. SINCLAIR, Republican, from the Twentieth Ward, in the Chair, Dr. A. L. LOOMIS, American, Sixteenth Ward, Secretary—and proceeded to ballot for a Union candidate for Congress. The first ballot:

Augustus F. Dow, Republican, received	3 votes.
Isaac L. Dayton, Republican, received	3 votes.
George Briggs, American, received	6 votes.

The same result was had until the fifth ballot, previous to which Mr. FRANKLIN MARSH, Republican, of the Sixteenth Ward, withdrew the name of ISAAC DAYTON, after which the fifth and last ballot was as follows:

Augustus F. Dow, Rep., Ninth Ward, received	3
George Briggs, Am., Ninth Ward, received	9

Mr. BRIGGS being the nominee of the Committee. The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

An adjourned meeting of the Conference Committee of Americans and Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District, was held at the East Broadway House. After considerable discussion, a motion was made and carried by unanimous vote, that the American delegates report to their Nominating Convention that the Conference Committee there agreed that the American Convention should make a nomination, and then report said nomination to the Republican Convention. The American Congressional Convention will meet this evening at the Odion, at Fifth and South Fourth streets, Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock.

AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.—More than a hundred electors, Republicans and disaffected Democrats, of the Third Congressional District, extemporised an independent opposition meeting, last evening, at the Girard House, corner of West Broadway and Chambers-street. Mr. ALECK MASON, of the First Ward, presided, and HENRY SCHOONMAKER, of the Second Ward, and R. S. CLARK, of the Third Ward, acted as Secretaries. Speeches of an independent character were made, and resolutions recommending EDMUND GRIFFIN, of the First Ward, for member of Congress, and HIRAM CORWIN, of the Second Ward, for Alderman, were unanimously adopted.

The Tammany Nominations for Charter Officers.

The nominations for charter officers by the Tammany delegations, have been postponed until after the November election. A caucus, including a considerable majority of the inside leaders of the Democracy, was held last week at WINDUST'S, when the nomination of a Comptroller and other municipal officers was considered. It was ascertained that the candidate "upon the slate" was necessarily at this time, the Corporation-Attorney, GEO. H. PURSER. The expediency of such a nomination was warmly opposed, upon the ground of his personal unpopularity, and the certainty of his defeat if nominated at this time. The result of his former nomination for the office in 1849, was referred to, when he ran so badly behind his ticket. It was urged that the old matters in regard to the Tom Paine Society, ejected from Tammany Hall many years since, would be revived again for his defeat and the damage of the party, while, as an adopted citizen, he presented the drawback of being an Englishman, and would on that account, labor under peculiar disadvantages in the prejudices of other naturalized voters. It was stated also, that in view of his activity in the vast lobby schemes of the late JOSEPH TAYLOR, much that must prove generally damaging to the State and County ticket, would be rooted up and invidiously used, should his name be put forth for this peculiarly responsible office.

His friends urged the expediency of an immediate nomination, and cited the usages of the party, maintained in the case of WOOD'S nomination last year. Their earnestness, however, only increased the disposition to postpone the Charter nominations. There appeared to be a conviction that PURSER'S friends, themselves, mistrusted his ability to meet the test of a separate canvass, without at least the security of pledges and assurances based upon negotiations with the candidates in nomination on the November ticket.

A vote was taken and the resolution to lay the matter over was determined upon by a large majority. The impression now prevails that his nomination will not be made at any time, as the party will be forced to stem a strong opposition combination by some more popular name when the selection finally comes to be made.

Political Items.

The Republicans have made the following nominations in this State:

CONGRESS—District VIII., William C. Noyes; X., Charles H. Van Wyck; XI., William S. Kenyon XII., C. L. Beale; XIII., Abram B. Olin, (Fusion;) XV., Judge McKean; XVII., F. Spinner; XVIII., Clark B. Cochrane, (Fusion;) XIX., J. H. Graham; XX., R. Conkling; XXI., R. H. Duell, XXII., M. L. Lee; XXIV., Charles B. Sedgwick; XXVI., E. B. Pottle; XXVIII., William Irvine; XXIX., A. Ely; XXXI., Silas M. Burroughs; XXXII., Elbridge G Spalding; XXXIII., R. E. Fenton.

ASSEMBLY.—*Broome County*—Osborn E. Bump. *Oneida*—III., P. C. Costello. *Oswego*—I., Beman Brockway; II., James J. Coit. *St. Lawrence*—I., Hanlan Goddard; II., Wm. Briggs; III., Oscar F. Shepard. *Tioga*—David Earl. *Monroe*—I., Harrison A. Lyon.

The Democracy of St. Lawrence County have made the following nominations: I., Thos. J. Hazleton; II., Jas. T. Pierce; III., Noble S. Elderkin.

The Democracy of Boston held a ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening. The Hon. ERASMUS D. BEACH, Gubernatorial candidate, CALEB CUSHING and JEFFERSON DAVIS were the speakers. Mr. DAVIS spoke generally on national politics, and added an expression of his views on an interesting topic:

"I know, then, of nothing to sustain this agitation in relation to other people's negroes, unless it be that it is a very good bridge over which to pass into office. A little trade in politics, building up a class of men who are missionaries staying at home; reformers of things which they do not take the trouble to understand; overseers without wages; war-horses that snuff the battle afar off, and cry out, 'Aha, aha, I am after off!' (Laughter and applause.) Thus it is that the peace of the nation is disturbed. Thus it is that brother is arrayed against brother. Thus it is that the people come to consider not how they can promote each other's interest, but how they may successfully wage war upon it. And among the things most odious to my mind is to find a man who enters an office in the United States, taking the oath to support the Constitutional compact between the States, binding each to the common destiny general welfare of the other, and retaining to himself a mental reservation that he will war upon the peace and property of another portion of the Union. (Cheers.) It is a crime too low for me to utter the word which belongs to it before this assembly. It is one which would disgrace a gentleman. It is one which my own self-respect could never permit me to commit. (Applause.) To swear that he will support the Constitution, to take the office which belongs to all the States in unity of its relations, and to use it as a means of injuring a portion of the States of which he is the representative—it is treason to everything that is honorable in man; it is the base and cowardly conduct of the man who secures the confidence of another in order that he may wound and injure him."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS.

MEETING IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A New Institute Resolved On.

Last night a meeting was held in the Cooper Institute of the Crystal Palace Exhibitors. The attendance was not remarkably large, though probably it constituted a fair representation of all the parties interested. Among the more influential persons present were Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER and Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. Mayor TIEMANN was moved to the Chair, and elected without dissent.

He said he understood the object of this meeting to be to take into consideration the enterprise of still holding a fair this Fall, and to inaugurate the first steps towards the formation of a national union for the purpose of encouraging the inventions of genius and the products of industrial effort. He had no doubt that the men whom he saw before him were personally interested in these results, and hoped they would succeed in their undertaking. (Loud cheers.)

On motion, Mr. JAMES BOGARDUS and Mr. WM. FIELD were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. RIKER, on behalf of the exhibitors, then came forward and said:

MR. PRESIDENT, INVENTORS, EXHIBITORS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: At the request of the Committee appointed by the exhibitors of the late Fair, I will make a few remarks in relation to the object of our assembling together this evening, and give, as well as the brief time allotted me for preparation will permit, the general views of the Committee, both in regard to the causes that have led to this movement, and an outline of the proposed National Institute. I will endeavor to be as brief as possible, consistent with the importance and magnitude of the subject—asking your forbearance, gentlemen, for a few moments, while I proceed. First, the American Institute was chartered May 2, 1829, for the purpose of (in the language of their charter) encouraging and promoting domestic industry in this State and the United States in agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts, and any improvements therein, by bestowing rewards and other benefits on those who shall make any such improvements, or excel in any of the said branches, and by other ways and means as to the said Corporation or the Trustees thereof hereafter mentioned shall appear to be most expedient. The following, from their By-laws of 1857, shows how they propose to carry out the objects for which they were organized:

SEC. 27. There shall be held in the Autumn of each year, unless otherwise ordered by the Institute, under the direction of the Board of Managers, a Fair in the City of New-York, embracing an exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and the Arts; a Cattle Show, under the superintendence of the Committee on Agriculture, embracing an

enthusiastically applauded, a couple of resolutions, declaring it to be the belief of the meeting that a national union such as that suggested should be established, and expressing the warmest approval of the action of the exhibitors in regard to the managers of the American Institute, were put to the meeting and adopted enthusiastically.

The Committee to whom the duty of presenting to the meeting the names of gentlemen to act as Managers of the proposed Exhibition, and carry out the views of this meeting, reported the following names:

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Prof. John C. fr. Salomon,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	Md.,
Ex-Ald. Oliver Charlock,	Robt. M. Wade, Esq., Va.,
Peter Cooper, Esq.,	Dr. J. D. Whelpley, Cal.,
Geo. Law, Esq.,	W. W. Kinne, M.D., N.Y.
Joseph P. Simpson, Esq.,	Jas. Bogardus, Esq. V. Y.,
Hon. Wm. Fields, Del.,	Aug. H. Wheeler, N. Y.,
Hon. W. H. Wilson, Ms.,	John L. Riker, Esq., N.Y.

These were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Godwin claimed the attention of the audience for a short time, whilst he adverted to the misfortune of having no practical men connected with the management of the American Institute. He asserted, and sustained his assertions by documentary proof, that hardly any of the Managers were men of practical mechanical skill, and attributed to this fact the inefficiency exhibited by them when the Crystal Palace took fire.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor and to Mr. Cooper the meeting adjourned till Friday evening next, when the exhibitors will meet in a room of the Cooper Institute kindly volunteered for the purpose by Mr. Cooper himself. By way of satisfying public curiosity, it may not be improper to state that the objects of the organization of the Inventors' National Union, as proposed at this meeting, are:

1. The erection of a National Institute wherein to present and exhibit the productions of genius and industry.

2. The encouragement of invention, by extending its fostering care to the inventor, and by furnishing facilities to aid him in developing and perfecting his improvements, and its protection to his productions.

3. To the manufacturer and mechanic, by exhibiting the productions of their skill.

4. To the agriculturist, by its horticultural exhibitions, cabinets of artificial fruits, &c.

5. To the artist, by fostering art and creating a national taste, thereby creating a demand for works of art.

And to all, by its permanent exhibitions, lectures and publications.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Curious Development in the Nicaraguan Imbroglio.

Jerez Received as Minister on False Pretences.

Grand Explosion Expected—Yrissari, White & Co. against Jerez.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Nicaraguan cauldron will explode before to-morrow evening. Yrissari, White & Co. are all there, and down on Jerez, who, it appears, is acting without authority.

Yrissari exposed to Secretary Cass, to-day, the fact that Jerez had no authority to exchange ratifications of the Treaty, except in its modified form. Jerez had made a different representation, and induced the Government to recognize him. He is hostile to the White contract, and pronounces it forfeited, hence White and Mr. Parrat, the Chancellor of the Company, are here aiding Yrissari to blow Jerez out of water. They will succeed.

It is believed, however, that Martinez will now ratify the Treaty as at first negotiated. The whole Diplomatic Corps approve the demand made by our Government for an apology from Nicaragua for the insulting language of the Belly contract. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Secretary Cass, having recovered from his recent sickness, was to-day at the State Department, where he was to have an interview with Gen. Jerez, by appointment, but the latter sent an apology for not meeting his engagement. One of the conditions on which he was received as Special Minister from Nicaragua, was, that he should deliver the Cass-Yrissari treaty as originally framed. This he has denied to various gentlemen, but the State Department is in possession of the names of those to whom he made the declaration. There is no doubt that he will be dismissed, should he much longer delay to comply with this condition.

The object of the instructions recently issued to our naval forces, was specifically to protect the rights and property of the Canal Company, in connection with the transit.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The People Tickets Elected in Philadelphia and Harrisburg—Defeat of Hon. Thos. B. Florence for Congress—Large Opposition Gains.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 12—8 P. M.

The election has passed of quietly in this city; no disturbances were reported. The private general impression is that the People's entire city ticket is elected.

Naylor, the Anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate in the First (Florence's) District, received a greater number of votes than was expected, and John W. Ryan, Republican, is probably elected.

Montour County—Two wards give Scranton, (Opposition,) for Congress, (Twelfth District,) 400 majority, an opposition gain of 450.

Luzerne County—In five boroughs Scranton's majority is 362.

Northumberland County—Campbell, (Opposition,) for Congress, (Eleventh District,) has 80 majority in Milton over both the Democratic candidates.

Blair County—One ward of Hollidaysburg gives Blair, Opposition, for Congress, (Eighteenth District,) 87 majority.

Bucks County—New-Hope gives Roberts, Democrat, for Congress, (Seventh District,) 9 majority. A Democratic loss of 50.

Chester County—Phœnixville gives Hickman, Anti-Lecompton, for Congress, (Sixth District,) 140 majority. An Anti-Lecompton Democratic gain of 100.

In Schuylkill township, Hickman's majority is 116.

Lancaster County—In Lancaster, Hopkins, Democrat, for Congress, (Ninth District,) has 180 majority. A heavy gain for Stevens, Opposition.

In the Bethlehem Borough, Shoemaker, Opposition, for Congress, (13th District,) has 119 majority.

Fifth District—As far as heard from, Wood, Opposition, for Congress, gains 250 over the vote of 1856; Conshohocken gives him 108 majority.

Eleventh District—Tamaqua gives Campbell, Opposition, 193 majority.

Ninth District—Columbia Borough gives Stevens, Opposition, 87 majority.

Twelfth District—Centre Township gives Scranton, Opposition, 150 majority.

Seventh District—Doylestown gives Roberts, Democrat, 23 majority.

Sixth District—Twelve Districts give Hickman, Anti-Lecompton, 741 majority. He is believed to be elected.

Harrisburg—The whole People's ticket is elected by a large majority, showing a Democratic loss of 810.

Athens Township—Wilmot, Republican, has 103 majority over Patrick, Democrat; Grow, Democrat, 7 majority over Parkhurst.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 12—11 P. M.

It is believed that the whole People's ticket is elected in this city. That party claim the victory, and are marching in procession about the streets.

Crawford County—Meadville, Republican majority, 54; Conneautsville, Republican majority, 82; Pine Township, Republican majority, 62.

Erie County—Girard Borough, Democratic majority, 3; Girard Township, Republican majority, 98. In Erie Borough the Democratic candidates for Congress, Senate and Sheriff have a small majority. Erie County has probably gone Republican by a large majority.

Montour County will give a Democratic majority on the State ticket of about 100. For Congress, Scranton, Opposition, receives about 300 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Lancaster County (Ninth District) gives Stevens, Republican, for Congress, 3,000 majority.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

As far as heard from, Col. Scranton, Opposition, has 3,114 majority over J. McReynolds, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District.

Susquehanna—For Supreme Judge, Patrick, Independent, 14 majority. For Congress, Parkhurst, 2 majority. For Representative, Gilbert, Democrat, 8 majority. For Canal Commissioner, Griffis, Democrat, 13 majority.

New-Milford—For Supreme Judge, Read, Republican, 67 majority. For Canal Commissioner, Frazer, Republican, 67 majority. For Congress, Grow, Republican, 70 majority. For District Judge, Wilmot, Republican, 56 majority. For Representative, Chase, Republican, 55 majority.

Great Bend—For Supreme Judge, Read, Republican, 50 majority; for Canal Commissioner, Frazer, Republican, 53 majority; for District Judge, Wilmot, Republican, 62 majority; for Congress, Grow, Republican, 69 majority: for Representative, Chase, Republican, 1 majority.

Honesdale—For Canal Commissioner, Texas Township gives Frost, Democrat, 106 majority. For Congress the same township gives Dimmick, Democrat, (Thirteenth District,) 100 majority.

Texas Township—For Supreme Judge, Wm. A. Porter, Democrat, 124 majority.

SHOHOLA, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Canal Commissioner—Wesley Frost, Dem., 38; Wm. E. Fraser, Op., 1.

Supreme Judge—Wm. A. Porter, Dem., 38.

Representative—Chas. D. Brodhead, Dem., 39; Chas. Shoemaker, Op., 2.

Congress—Wm. H. Demmick, Dem., 41; David K. Shoemaker, Op., 1.

LORDVILLE, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Manchester Township—For Sheriff, Down, Republican, 105 majority; for Representative, Wheeler, Republican, 77 majority; for Supreme Judge, Reed, Republican, 75 majority.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The returns come in slowly. Only three wards of Pittsburg, three of Alleghany City and five county districts are yet heard from. They give heavy Republican majorities. In three wards of Alleghany, McKnight, Opposition, for Congress, leads Williams, Anti-Tax, 466 votes. The whole Republican County Ticket is undoubtedly elected by large majorities.

Mifflin County—In Lewistown the whole People's ticket is elected by a large majority, and Hall, Opposition, for Congress, (Fifteenth District,) has 275 majority.

First District—Florence, Democrat, is doubtless elected by 400 to 500 majority. Two Wards of Philadelphia give him 750 majority.

Second District—Three Wards give Morris, Opposition, 1,315 majority, and he is doubtless elected.

There is nothing definite from the other Congressional Districts in Philadelphia.

Susquehanna County gives Scranton, Opposition, for Congress (Twelfth District) 2,000 majority.

Reading gives Schwartz, Opposition, 813 majority over J. G. Jones, Democrat, for Congress, an Opposition gain of 1,237 over the last Congressional election.

Eleventh District—Campbell, Republican, for Congress, will beat the united vote of Dewart and Cake.

Seventh District.—Roberts, Democrat, is elected by about 500 majority.

Fourth District.—Millward, Opposition, is believed to be elected. Two Wards give him a gain of about 1,200 votes.

Fifth District—John Wood, Opposition, is doubtless elected over Owen Jones, Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30—2:30 A. M.

The whole People's City Ticket is elected.

HONESDALE, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 13—1 A. M.

Honesdale gives Read, for Supreme Court, 15 majority; Frazer, for Canal Commissioner, 15 majority; Dimmick, for Congress, 5 majority; and Wheeler, for Representative, 61 majority.

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

This city has gone Republican by a reported majority of 200.

The returns from the northern part of the State are scarce as yet, but show that little interest has been felt in the election.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 12—Midnight.

The scattering returns thus far received from this part of the State show no material change from last year's votes. There are generally small Republican gains.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

In the Second District Gurley, Opposition, is elected by probably 1,500 majority over Groesbeck, Democrat.

In the First District, Pendleton, Democrat, is elected by 300 majority.

The whole Opposition county ticket is elected.

LATER.

Further returns from the First District indicate that Pendleton's election is koubtful.

Third District.—In Montgomery County, with two townships to hear from, Valladgham, Democrat, gains 30, and in Butler County he gains 185.

Twelfth District.—Cox, Democrat, is probably elected by 300 majority.

INDIANA STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

In the Sixth District, as far as heard form, Porter, the Republican candidate for Congress, has between 400 and 500 majority. A gain of nearly 500.

In Marion County the whole Republican County ticket is reelected by a large majority.

Hancock County shows a large Republican gain.

In the Thiid District the vote is very close.

Shelby County, as far as heard from, shows a smal Republican gain.

MINNESOTA STATE ELECTION.

The lines through Iowa were out of order las night, and we hear noihing from Minnesota. The returns will doubtless come to hand to-day.

IOWA STATE ELECTION.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Leffingwell, anti-Lecompton, for Congress, has 600 majority in this City.

FLORIDA STATE ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

In Florida, Mr. Hawkins, Democrat, is reelected to Congress by two thousand majority. Mr. Walker, Democrat, for State Register, was unopposed. The Legislature is also largely Democratic.

Savannah City Election.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Democrats, in the City election yesterday, were entirely successful. Their candidate for Mayor and Aldermen are elected by large majorities.

New-York Congressional Nomination.

TROY, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Democratic County Convention, to-day, nominated D. L. Seymour, of Troy, as their candidate in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The American and the Republican Conventions met to-day, but at the last accounts nothing had been done, except appointing Conference Committees.

From Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS—BANKING AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Republicans of the Fourth District in Convention this afternoon nominated the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, of Boston, in place of Mr. Comins, who declined the nomination. On the first formal ballot Rice had 62; N. A. Thompson, the American candidate, 2, and 3 scattering. Mr. Rice addressed the Convention, accepting the nomination.

The Democrats in the First District, to-day, split on the Congressional nominee, the regulars' nomination, Hosea Bates, of Plymouth, and the bolters', Matthias Ellis, of Carver.

The Suffolk Bank to-day notified the Bank of Mutual Redemption that for the present and until further notice, it will send to the Mutual the bills of such Banks as are redeemed by that institution, and that it will redeem for the Mutual the bills of such Banks as keep their accounts with the Suffolk. This is supposed to be the end of the Bank controversy.

A new bank, called the Bank of the Metropolis, with a capital of $200,000, is to go into operation on the 9th of November. At a meeting of the stockholders, to-day, Samuel A. Way was chosen President, and Wm. H. Foster, Cashier.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The deaths in this city for the last two days were 11, of which 6 were from yellow fever. The deaths for the week have been 32, of which 15 have been from the fever.

Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 10th inst. Sugars were quiet and declining. Molasses was inactive. Freights were dull.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 11.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 55; for the week they foot up 390.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city for the last thirty hours were fifty-five.

Suspension of Students in Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 12.

A number of the students in the Sophomore Class of Brown University have been suspended in consequence of some disorders.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain Berry, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, (Monday.)

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

A dispatch from Independence, dated the 10th inst., says that the *Santa Fé* has arrived there with dates to the 20th ultimo. The accounts of the battle between 300 Navajoe Indians and a small detachmen of United States troops, on the 29th of August, are confirmed. Major McLean's wound was severe but not dangerous.

As far as heard from the National Democrats had elected every member of the Legislature.

Lieut. Ray arrived with the mail.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Battle Between Viduarri and Miramon.

Forced Contributions from Foreigners at Tampico, &c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port from Havana.

The steamer *Solent* had arrived at that port from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., at noon. A courier arrived there at 7 o'clock that morning, from the City of Mexico, stating that General Vidaurri had been beaten by General Miramon, near San Luis, and that the latter captured a thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

At 8 o'clock the same morning, another courier arrived at Vera Cruz, stating that Vidaurri had defeated Miramon, and that the latter had blown out his brains in despair.

The *Solent* also brought news from Tampico.

Governor Garza had levied a contribution on all foreigners to the amount of $100,000. On failing to raise the same, he imprisoned a number of Spanish and American citizens for 38 hours, allowing them nothing to eat or drink.

They were finally released on a promise to raise the amount, and a number fled to the steamer *Solent*. The Spanish Consul took refuge on board a Spanish vessel-of-war off Tampico, while his family went on board the *Solent*, and were landed at Havana.

Important dispatches are on their way to Washington, from the Spanish Consul and the American Minister, who will sail from Vera Cruz on the 18th, per sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, for the United States.

Colonel Talcott and Messrs. Myers and Gray, of the Corps of Engineers, were passengers on the *Solent*, and embarked on the *Isabel* on the 10th, for Charleston.

On the way from the City of Mexico the diligence was attacked by robbers; three of them were shot dead by the diligence party, who escaped uninjured.

Quarantine Politics.

Staten Island, in regard to burning the Quarantine hospitals, has been of one voice, but divisions, now that the arson has been perpetrated, begin to make their appearance. On reflection, the people of Richmond anticipate that they will have considerable interest in the proceedings of the next Legislature, and they are now busily engaged, and especially at Tompkinsville, in canvassing the claims and merits of this and that individual, as a candidate for member of Assembly. It is a matter freely acknowledged in the villages of the island, that the Democracy has the supremacy in the County, and that it can easily elect its candidate. This popular opinion has drawn out very many *patriots* who are willing to work at Albany, and to "bleed and die" for their county! But after all, the Americans and Republicans of Richmond do not count themselves cyphers in the coming contest. They expect to unite on a candidate for the Assembly, and they have strong hopes of success if they do so.

It is rumored that there is a quiet, sober and sedate movement among the upper-tendom of the Island to "devise ways and means" by which to get rid of the troops. The thought is revolving in the minds of the tax-payers that every day the military are allowed to tarry there, about $1,000 is added to the "war bill" for somebody to pay; and those who are best posted on business matters and the probabilities of legislative action, have a lurking suspicion that the larger the bill the greater the chances will be that "Little Richmond" (having done all the dancing around the fire of the Hospitals) will be called upon "to pay the fiddler!" And when the subject of the military expenses is canvassed by the citizens, they do not neglect to consider that other "*little property consideration*" of $300,000, viz.: The State's loss by the burning of the Quarantine buildings. The worry of the Islanders relative to these matters, at first, was confined to a few individuals, but now an anxiety is expressed in all circles, and the sentiment pervades all classes, that the county has a job on hand.

Yesterday, it was currently reported, that some of the parties who are said to have made themselves conspicuous in the late arson outrage, have left the county for the county's good,—that soon after the destruction of the Hospitals, they "turned up missing," and have not been heard of since. This feature of the consequences, so far, gives rise to talk and reflection. The sudden absence of these well-known neighbors, arouses suspicion that, after all, Staten Island hereafter may not be altogether a pleasant place for some few of its old residents to live in. These suspicions are whispered in connection with conversation relative to the chances of legislative action, touching an "Act for the trial of certain offences," &c. An attempt has been made to "comfort the afflicted," by declaring that the indictment and trial of the burners could not, under the Constitution, be changed to another county. This morsel of consolation feeds hope, but does not carry conviction. If the Constitution suffers a man to be tried in another county, why will it not allow him to be indicted there? This question is frequently asked, but not frequently answered.

Rebuilding Quarantine—Award of Contract for a Part of the Buildings.—The Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration on receiving bids and awarding contracts for constructing certain buildings at Quarantine, of which the Mayor is a member, met at the City Hall yesterday morning and opened propositions for the following buildings: Residences for Dr. Thompson and Dr. Bissell, a gate-keeper's lodge, a store and store-house; also, rebuilding and repairing walls. The following proposals were received:

C. H. Tucker	$9,970
Lewis Carpenter & Vandervoort	10,168
J. M. & W. Shute	8,770
Thomas Wilson	10,800
James Strong	8,867
L. W. Armstrong	9,400
John Kilpatrick, (wall only)	1,650
Gillespie & Maitling	9,900
Voorhis & Cochran	9,360

The contract was awarded to Messrs. Shute at $8,770, theirs being the lowest bid. The Committee have still under advisement the construction of four residences for officers of the institution, six residences for bargemen, and several other buildings, plans and specifications for which have already been drawn.

Arrest for Arson at Staten Island.—Timothy Fennerty, a denizen of the infected district in Tompkinsville, known as "Rag Pickers' Row," has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in firing one of the dwellings in that locality. He was taken before Justice Welsh and held to answer. The case possesses additional interest from the fact that the arrest was made on the complaint of Ray Tompkins, who is under arrest, and has lately been examined upon a similar charge.

Sea and Ship News.

Fatal Accident on Board the Steamer City of Baltimore.—A serious accident occurred on board the steamer *City of Baltimore* yesterday, upon the arrival of that vessel, which caused the instant death of one of the crew and the maiming of another. It is always customary for these steamers to fire one or two guns as theo pass through the Narrows, partly to attract the attention of the Health Officer, and also as a salute. One of the seamen employed for this duty yesterday was killed by the premature discharge of the gun, and his body blown overboard. The steamer was immediately stopped, a boat lowered, and the body recovered. It was landed at Quarantine for interment. The other man had his thumbs blown off. He was brought to the City and placed in the City Hospital. These accidents are becoming quite frequent on board of ships, and arise, in most cases, from ignorance of the duty. There are two precautions usually adopted to guard against premature discharge of the piece, in repeated firing. One is the use of the wet sponge (swabbing) to put out any sparks remaining in the gun, and the other holding vent to exclude atmospheric air, without which there can be no combustion. These invariable rules among all experienced artillerists are either not observed at all, or are so slovenly attended to on board our merchant ships and steamers that mishaps are unavoidable. On board of well regulated ships the business of saluting is intrusted only to one set of hands, who are first familiarized with the service by frequent exercise with the gun before any powder is used. Sponge, and hold vent, Jack, if you would save your arms.

The Mutineers of the Junior.—Cyrus Plummer, Wm. H. Cartha, Wm. Huburt, C. H. Stanley, Joseph Brooks, Wm. Sampson, Adam Connell and Jacob Pike, the eight seamen charged with mutiny and murder on board the *Junior*, were brouget up this forenoon before U. S. Commissioner Cushman, on the supplementary charge of piratically stealing two boats from that vessel. They had previously been examined and remanded on the charge of mutiny or murder. Henry T. Lord, the second officer of the *Junior*, testified to the main facts of the mutiny, and identified the prisoners as being engaged in it; also as having command of the vessel afterwards, and as having left it for Sydney on the 4th of January, taking the ship's boats, and a quantity of arms, provisions, clothing, &c. On this evidence the Commissioner ordered the prisoners to be committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The witnesses were ordered to recognize for their appearance on the 15th of October, at the United States Circuit Court.—*Boston Traveller.*

The famous British steamer *Styx* arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Thursday, 16th ult., from Halifax, with Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K. C. B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board. The Admiral was presented with a complimentary address by the Executive Council, and replied to the same on the 17th.

The Late Terrible Explosion at Havana.

In the New Orleans *Picayune* of Thursday last we have the following particulars of the late terrible explosion of the naval powder magazine, at Havana, as furnished by the Purser of the New-York mail steamer *Black Warrior*:

"On the 29th ult., at 4½ P. M., the naval magazine at Havana, situated at the head of the harbor, containg over 150,000 pounds of gunpowder, several hundred loaded shells, together with a large quantity of rockets, fireworks, &c., exploded. The shock and effect, as described by the residents of the city, were truly awful. Thus far there had been found in the ruins and about the ground twenty-eight dead bodies and one hundred and five wounded, four of which died shortly after being removed to the hospital. For some moments the air was filled with all descriptions of destructive missiles, and stones, shells, &c., were projected a long distance from the building and into the bay. No damage was done to the vessels at anchor. The dead bodies of three coolies were blown through the air to the slope of Fort Atares, nearly a quarter of a mile off. There were upwards of three hundred persons employed on the new sugar warehouses in the immediate vicinity of the disaster, mostly coolies, and among them the loss of life and limb appears to have been the greatest. Of the military guard of the magazine, consisting of a sergeant and sixteen men, only four remained. Many bodies were no doubt yet under the ruins and in the waters of the harbor. The destruction of the fine pile of sugar warehouses, some twenty buildings, several of which were finished, and the others in course of construction, was complete. Nothing now remains but a mass of stones and rubbish. The concussion was so great as to destroy the gasometers, rendering the gas works for the present entirely useless; and it will require at least three months before the city can be lighted. Every residence is more or less affected by the shock; several buildings sustained great damage. Among the number were the residence of Don Domingo Aldama, fronting the military parade ground, the house of Don Jose Maria Bonelly, and the edifice of the Royal Economical Society.

Havana papers to the 3d instant contain leng articles in reference to this terrible catastrophe, but they add nothing of general importance to what is above given. The City Connell had made arrangements for supplying the immediate necessities of the wounded by the accident.

Alleged Libel.—Jeremiah A. Coughlin, an engraver, was arrested yesterday on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Appleton Oaksmith. The accused gave bail in $500 to answer the charge.

☞ **Go to the Ruins of the Crystal Palace,**
And examine
The *so-called* FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other SHEET IRON SAFE MAKERS, most of which are a mass of ruins. This *unexpected* test will open the eyes of the public.
Also,
EXAMINE LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE,
which only requires a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depôt for LILLIES' CHILLED IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **The Difference.**
The Manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to a mere vender. This is ESPENSCHEID'S case. He has manufactured this season the best and most beautiful Hat ever made in New-York, and is selling it for 12½ per cent. less than the price asked for inferior articles by the mere traders of Broadway. It is done—the public know it—and the pleasant consequence is a plethora of business at No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Every Wife, Mother, Sister or Friend,** in this City, who has a husband, son, brother, or friend, who smokes, should buy an American Smoker without a single day's delay, and get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a stinking breath in the one they love best. Sold at the principal drug and cigar stores, and at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,**
JUST RECEIVED,
PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ladies' Silk and Merino Vests, at the** Shirt and Collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **A. Bartholf's Sewing-Machines.**
New Style $50,
Will be ready in a few days.
NOW ON HAND HIS CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES,
Latest Improvements, $80,
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
REDUCTION OF SEWING-MACHINE TWIST TO $6 PER POUND.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

☞ **Curtain Materials and Window Shades,** at wholesale and retail,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of brocatels, satin de laines, worsted damasks, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window shades—Our stock of window shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

☞ **Our Elegant Assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,** for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Parties Furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** NEVER FAILS
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broodway, corner Canal.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals,** Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits!**—Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1858. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Boys should bring their Parents to Rogers & Raymond's,** corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., because there will be found the largest and most varied stock of boys' clothing in the City to choose from, and the best outfit for the least money.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Fits! Fits! Fits!**—A trial only is needed to convince the most skeptical, that Dr. HART'S Vegetable Extract is the only reliable remedy in existence for the cure of these most distressing of all maladies—fits and falling sickness. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED

LIVINGSTON—SCHOONMAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. M. St. Hutton, Mr. Wm. Livingston to Miss L. Helen Schoonmaker, both of this City.

DICKINSON—LATOU.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Jas. W. Alexander, Horace Dickinson to Jeanette, daughter of Robert Latou, all of this City.

DIED.

PARKS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 11, at the residence of Capt. E. U. Walford, Margaret A. Parks, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place from the dwelling of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Starkweather, No. 51 Pike-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M. All the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Danville, Va., papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Margaret E. Campbell, widow of the late Capt. Donald Campbell, in the 60th year of her age.

All the friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 Hester-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

OGILVIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, William Ogilvie, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 57 Columbia-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WYNKOOP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, Anna Maginnis, wife of Richard Wynkoop.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 27 Bank-st., on Thursday, Oct. 14, at 3 o'clock.

FEDDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 11, James W. Fedden, aged 36 years.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 11, Emma E. Smith, daughter of the Rev. Wm. H. and Harriet M. Smith, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 30th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, Theodore W. Low, youngest son of Henry Somes Low, of San Francisco, Cal., aged 33 years.

SUYDAM.—At Six Mile Run, New-Jersey, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, Dilanah Stothoff, wife of George W. Suydam, in the 35th year of her age.

ELMENDORF.—At Millstone, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 9, Elizabeth F., daughter of Dr. J. B. Elmendorf, deceased, in her 28th year.

HAYS.—At Setauket, Long Island, on Monday, Oct. 11, William B. Hays.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John P., Thomas, and Edmund B. Hays, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 94 East 36th-st. His remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING
OF
NIAGARA
Returned, and on Exhibition with the splendid
IL CORSO,
OR THE CARNIVAL RACE AT ROME—15 feet by 9.
THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, together with an immense collection of choice and valuable Engravings, in packages of from $5 to $500 each, ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS for the *fac simile* of
NIAGARA, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLORS.
Now Publishing by us:
ARTIST'S PROOFS, Mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
For further particulars send for a circular.
Admission to view both Paintings 25 cents.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of WATCHES and JEWELRY at less than usual prices:

Ladies' Earrings,	Diamond Rings,
Pins and Bracelets,	Chatelaine Chains,
Guard Chains,	Vest Chains,
Studs,	Scarf Pins,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or has no objections to take care of children; the best of City references can be given if required; has lived two years and five months in her last place. Call at No. 144 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as waiter or chambermaid and do plain sewing; can cut and make children's dresses, and also do fine washing neatly. Can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address to E. R., No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; will be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 389 1st-av., (third floor,) between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; can come with the best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address a note to No. 320 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. None but private families need apply. Call, for two days, at No. 169 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation, as nurse; can do good plain sewing; can take charge of a baby; willing to travel to California or any other part; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light chamberwork; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by one that thoroughly understands all branches of cooking, and who has lived twelve years with one family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 69 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESspectable English Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands her duties in every particular; can cut and fit children's dresses; works all kind of embroidery. Any family requiring such help, will find her an acquisition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN A gentleman's family; is fully competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City references can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS is a private family, is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 182 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of a baby; has had four years' experience in the capacity of nurse; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first-rate cook, the other as laundress. They thoroughly understand their business. Can be well recommended from their last place. Apply at No. 206 9th-av., in the fancy store, one door from 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; together, in a good family, and will give the very best City references. Apply at No. 267 33d-st., below 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, of quiet disposition, as nurse and plain seamstress. Good reference from her last employer, where she has been living twelve months. Can be seen at No. 323 1st-av., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family, or plain cooking, washing or ironing. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 314 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can give the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; will do light chamberwork; no objection to wait on grown ladies, if required; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 103 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 89 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as saleswoman in a bakery or fancy goods store. She has the experience of three years, and can give good recommendations. Address J. S. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, stating terms.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS good cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; both can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and take care of children; best City reference given. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., over the livery stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 348 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Can, at her present employer's, No. 107 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference; has lived two years and five months in her last place. Call at No. 144 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; or take care of a baby; has had four years' experience in the capacity of nurse; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first-rate cook, the other as laundress. They thoroughly understand their business. Can be well recommended from their last place. Apply at No. 206 9th-av., in the fancy store, one door from 24th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, of quiet disposition, as nurse and plain seamstress. Good reference from her last employer, where she has been living twelve months. Can be seen at No. 323 1st-av., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family, or plain cooking, washing or ironing. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 314 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can give the best of reference.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS good cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; both can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and take care of children; best City reference given. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., over the livery stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 348 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

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AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr. Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & MOSS.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., On THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, At No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,
Comprising elegant Rockaway and shifting-top, single and double wagons, English-box wagons, trotting buggies, Concord wagons, road wagons, single and double sleighs, children's wagons, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money. Goods on view one day before the sale. By order of FRED'K. L. VULTEE, Deputy-Sheriff.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
GENUINE SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, articles of vertu, &c.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently-carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace window curtains, massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly-polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. No postponement.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—7-octave rosewood piano-forte, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, superb parlor suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, solid rosewood etageres, Turkish reception and reclining chairs, centre, side and sofa tables, secretary and bookcase, lined with satinwood, corner etageres, rich lace curtains. WILLIAM T. BOYD, will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture in the above house. Superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; bronzes, bisque and French, China vases and figures, Parian marble statuettes, oak extension table, French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass of every description, silver-plated casters, spoons, ivory-handled knives, forks, carvers and steels, oak arm chairs, hall stands and chairs, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, richly carved; rich painted toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, &c. For further particulars see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels ingrain and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in brocatel, mahogany do., in hair-cloth, rosewood conversation chairs, in satin; carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and black-walnut extension dining table, mahogany sofa, rockers and arm-chairs, in hair cloth; hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, painted window shades, lace and brocatel window curtains, countinghouse desks, office do., oval and gilt-frame mirrors, iron safes, rosewood and mahogany pianos; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 33 Nassau-st., the stock and fixtures of an up-town wine and cigar establishment, viz: Ports, sherrys, (table R. S. T., Amontillado and Yriarte), Madeira, (R. W. C.,) champagnes, brandies, in quarter and eighth casks, demijohns, cases, bottles and magnums; Scotch whisky, Lochnagar dew off Ben Nevis; Mehan's, Wise and potheen Irish whisky; Wyoming Valley rye do., Bourbon and Monongahela, Old Tom and Holland gins, rum; about thirty brands Havana cigars, Worcestershire sauce, Curaçoa, absynthe, bitters, glass tablets in burnished gold, stove and pipe, lot of empty bottles and casks, pumps, clock, &c. Catalogues now ready. By order of F. HALE, Assignee, No. 46 Beekman-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., THE PROPERTY OF J. E. COOLEY, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the private stables No. 3 West 13th-st., a stylish pair of bay horses, perfectly kind and gentle in any harness, a superb coupé; a well-lighted family carriage, a barouche, a barouche wagon, double sleigh, made by Goold, of Albany; carriages, made by the best City makers, together with harness, blankets, robes, &c., all in good order. Terms cash, and deliverable immediately after the sale. Stable to let.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET AND SECOND-AV. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Ten valuable lots on the N. E. corner of 2d-av. and 79th-st., each 25 feet by 100. One of the finest plots on the east side of the City. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, beautifully graded, curbed, guttered and flagged; sewer, gas, and Croton water, all complete and paid for. 75 per cent. can remain.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood chairs, sofas and etageres; mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bedding, bookcases, fancy chairs, marble-top centre and side tables, wash stands, glass and China ware; also, one rosewood piano, and lot of books.
ALFRED HORTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, OCT. 13, AT 10½ o'clock, elegant Parlor Suites covered in rich satin brocade, mantel and pier mirrors, together with a great variety of well-made household furniture, carpets, glass ware, cutlery, &c., in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also, a superior full 7-octave piano-forte, solid oak extension table, a superior rosewood bookcase, rich lace curtains, cornices, shades, China vases, Parian statuettes, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a great variety of Fall and Winter goods; also several invoices of stock goods. Sale without reserve. Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF FRENCH CLOCKS, &c. & F. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an entire invoice of about 150 French, bronze and ormolu clocks, with shades and stands, to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.
SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sales of stocks every Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers and at private sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be read a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.
The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.
Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A family declining housekeeping, will offer for three days only, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, of this week, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., at fifty per cent below cost prices. The assortment comprises almost every article usually found in a first class residence; works of art, fancy goods, oil cloths, carpets, mirrors, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture in rosewood and oak, cutlery, glass, china and silver ware, &c., &c., between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, to be sold at auction by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps and full particulars at No. 14 Pine-s.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—DENTISTRY.—A SITUATION AS AN assistant, or an interest with an old-established dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is fully qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alexander Van Valin, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York, for one week. Best of references given.

A YOUNG MARRIED PHYSICIAN OF considerable experience and of a good social standing, desires to form a connection for the practice of medicine and surgery with an older and established physician. None but those of undoubted respectability in the profession need answer this. Address C., Box No. 642 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Millinery establishment, located in one of the best business blocks in the Bowery, with lease of store until May 1. Terms of sale, one-third cash, the balance in an approved indorsed note, at 6 months. For particulars, address C. C. M., Box No. 3,050 New-York Post-Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN WITH a capital of $1,000 or $2,000, desires to form a business connection with some one established or about to commence a good lucrative business. Address, stating full particulars, ENTERPRISE, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—A FANCY AND thread and needle store, fixtures and lease for sale, with stock if desired; the latter can be got at a sacrifice for cash. Agents need not apply. Address FANCY STORE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, on account of ill health, offers for sale a milk route, horse and wagon, separate or together. Apply to JOHN McCABE, Thomas Cavanagh's Hotel, No. 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND energetic partner in a long-established Publishing-house. The business is sure, steady and profitable. Address Box No. 1,151 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, about organizing, a Surveyor who can influence subscriptions to a moderate amount. Address T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING AT NORWICH, Conn., for a hat, fur and gentlemen's furnishing store. The right sort of man can easily establish a desirable business.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—THE OLD-established and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.
JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at the office of the officeof the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.
The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. on each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffin, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.
LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan,—Proposals to be Indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

CHADWICK & ELY, EXCHANGE, BANKING and Collection Office, No. 264 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts., New-York. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada, at lowest rates, stocks bought and sold on commission. Uncurrent money, land warrants and specie bought and sold.
P. REMSEN CHADWICK.
LEICESTER K. ELY.
REFERENCES.
Hanover Bank, B. F. Warner, Esq., Cashier Continental Bank; Messrs. C. A. Morford & Co., Messrs. Cary, Howard & Sanger, Messrs. Willard, Wood & Co., Messrs. Holbrook & Nelson.

AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (addressed to John M. Forbes, Boston) for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $68,000, will be received until noon on the 20th day of October next.
J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000 ON THREE YEARS, at 10 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage on improved real estate. Those wishing to make a safe investment, with interest promptly paid, and at the same time render needed assistance, can address No. 89 Astor House. Refer to Messrs. Nelson & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., and to other City references.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST—(THE LEGAL rate in Michigan) will be paid for a loan of $5,000 for five years, on first-class business property in the city of Detroit worth $15,000. Interest and principal will be made payable in New-York. For further information apply to A. W., No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1767.

CAPITAL.....$280,00

WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary. P. HAVEMEYER, President.

MUSICAL.

MR. WILHELM SCHMEISSER RESPECTfully informs his pupils and the public that he has returned from Europe and resumed his profession in giving instruction on the Piano-forte. Address Mr. W. SCHMEISSER, care of Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED UNDER the first Masters, would be happy to receive a few pupils on the piano and in singing, at her own residence or otherwise; application to be made at No. 535 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED Suspension Bridge Pianos, and various kinds of New-York Pianos, are now offered at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $175. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 422 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS—RETAILED AT wholesale prices. The finest bargains ever offered in pianos can now be had of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway. Pianos retailed at wholesale prices. No. 637 Broadway.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¼c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ ℔. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School offices of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm steets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, Oct. 5, 1858.
PROPOSALS.—BRICK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Governors of the Almshouse, at their Office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock M. of the 16th inst., for furnishing and delivering on Blackwell's Island such quantities of best quality of North River Hard Brick, as may be required for and in the erection of the Island Hospital. For further information, apply at their office, where blank-form proposals can be obtained.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)
The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

FOR EUROPE

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT	T. J. WATERS	Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE	E. COURTENAY	Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC	WM. C. THOMPSON	Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA at 10 and 10½ o'clock. A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor's Office.

THE POLICY DEALERS.—Nelson Holmes, of No. 240 Forsyth-street, appeared before the Mayor, yesterday, complaining of two alleged policy dealers, one, named Martin Doyle, corner of Fourth and Thirteenth streets, the other, Michael Fitzgerald, of Avenue D, between Ninth and Tenth streets. They were arrested by one of the Mayor's Police, and each was held to bail to answer in $500.

A person, named Hugh Stinson, complained that Elias Shinah *alias* Clarke kept a policy shop at No. 23 Suffolk-street. Shinah was arrested, brought before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of $500. He made an ineffectual attempt to escape from the Mayor's Office.

ARREST OF TWO SEDUCERS.—Elizabeth Phelan, of No. 298 West Thirty-second-street, complained, yesterday, before the Mayor, that a man named Gresham had betrayed her confidence. Officer Bussard brought him to the office. He promised to marry the complainant, and on that promise was allowed to depart. Another female, named Mary Katchald, of No. 39 Anthony-street, made a similar complaint against Charles Huf. He had absconded to Staten Island, but on his arrest by the officer was brought to the Mayor's office and securely linked for life to Mary in the presence of the officials and strangers in the Mayor's office.

THE SWINDLING DODGE.—Two Hibernians, who were anxious to revisit the "Sod," went yesterday to the office of Enright & Curry, in Liberty-street, and each of them purchased what they were told was a steamer ticket for $35. They were put on board the ship *Echo*, and expecting they would be sent by one of the Galway steamers, a dispute arose upon the demand of the boatmen. One of the Harbor Police became interested in the complaint, and brought the men before Justice WELSH, and ultimately the parties who had sold them the tickets were compelled to refund the money. Curry was elected one of the delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention on Monday night, and this is not the first time he has been implicated in similar charges.

LORD NAPIER'S STEWARD IN TROUBLE.—The British Minister, Lord NAPIER, arrived in New-York last evening, and is staying at the Brevoort House. His steward is from the "land of cakes," and has somewhat falsified the usual caution of his countrymen. He found himself in the lower part of Broadway yesterday and was tempted to enter a Peter Funk establishment. He bought a gold watch for $30. Discovering that "all is not gold that glitters," and that his cupidity had got the better of his discretion, Sawney became excessively irate, perhaps with himself; he stormed, he threatened, until at length the mock auctioneer thinking he might proceed to extremes, compromised the matter by refunding $27, and mercifully mulcting the Scotchman in $3.

LOSS OF A DIAMOND.—A man rejoicing in the brilliant surname of "Diamond," went into the alleged gambling den No. 600 Broadway, kept by a man named Ingersoll. There he lost $200 at faro. He subsequently made an affidavit before Justice WELSH that Ingersoll kept a gambling house. Officer Bennett executed the warrant which the Justice issued, and Ingersoll was held to bail. It was stated to the reporters that Diamond is the keeper of a saloon on the corner of Duane-street and West Broadway, formerly occupied by a man known as Johnny Miller, a burglar, now laboring, without compensation, at Sing Sing.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In the TIMES of this morning, I noticed a paragraph stating that three burglaries were committed in the Twenty-second Ward, within two blocks of the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. Allow me to say, that it was over three-quarters of a mile from the Station-house, corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and in the Twentieth Ward, where the burglaries were committed. JAMES E. COULTER,
Captain of the Twenty-second Precinct.

[Advertisement.]

A STORY FOR AMERICANS.—In the current number of the New-York *Mercury* is commenced GEORGE ALBERT'S great Revolutionary tale, entitled "Rube, the Ranger; or, The Rebel Spy of the Wincooski." Every American should read this powerful narrative of the trials and triumphs of the "Brave Green Mountain Boys of '76." It is a story founded upon one of the noblest pages of our country's history. The *Weekly Mercury*, containing its opening chapters, is now ready at all news depôts.

[Advertisement.]

MORE HAIR, LESS BRAINS!—So say the foolish Chinese. We think differently. But, of all precocious displays of hair, only think of the Infant Beau, at Barnum's Museum, 4 years old, and enjoying a redundant beard and whiskers! He is a wonder! Wisedom's Theatre of Arts, and Dr. VALENTINE, at Barnum's, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find, in HOLLOWAY'S Pills, the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Union Movement in Kings County.

The Conference Committees appointed by the Republican and American County and Congressional Conventions, respectively, met, last night, at the Shakespeare Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, and proceeded with the business for which they had assembled. The American Committees organized in one room, and the Republican Committees occupied a room immediately opposite.

FIRST PROPOSITION.

The first proposition for a union was made by the Republicans, who adopted a resolution proposing that they have the following offices: Congressman for the Second District, County Clerk, Superintendent of the Poor, and the Coroner for Brooklyn; the Americans to have the remaining County offices, viz.: Register, Surrogate, two Justices of Sessions, and County Coroner.

A Committee waited upon the American Convention and submitted the proposition. After a lengthy consideration the proposition was declined by a vote of six Ayes to six Nays. The Americans then made the same proposition to the Republicans, when it was declined by a unanimous vote.

SECOND PROPOSITION.

The Republicans then adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee cannot recommend to the Republican Conventions the formation of a Union ticket on any other basis than the concession to the Republicans of the nomination of Congressman, and this being conceded by the American Convention, we are prepared to consider in a liberal spirit any proposition they may be disposed to make in respect to nominations for the County officers.

To this the Americans replied that they were unable to agree, and both resolved to report to their respective Conventions before acting further, in order that they may act more understandingly.

Both Conventions then adjourned till Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, after a session of about four hours.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican, American and Democratic Conventions for this District met yesterday at Jamaica. The Democrats, without any great effort, dropped the name of Mr. LUDLOW and placed GEORGE A. SEARING in nomination again; after which they adjourned to watch the other Conventions. The Republican and American Conventions met, organized, appointed Committees on Conference and adjourned for a limited time; reassembled, took a recess at a late hour, and, as our informant left, (a little before dark,) the members of the three Conventions were discussing a good dinner together in the best possible humor. At the time of writing, it is hardly safe to say that the two parties will unite on one candidate. PHILIP S. CROOKE, Esq., if independent nominations are made, will doubtless be nominated by the Republicans.

P. S.—At a late hour last night we learned that LOTHER C. CARTER, of Flushing, was nominated as the Fusion candidate.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention for Kings County reassembled last evening in Musical Hall, Brooklyn. On motion of GEORGE W. STILWELL, a Conference Committee of Six was appointed to confer with a similar Committee already appointed by the American Convention, with a view of uniting upon a common ticket. The following-named gentlemen compose the Committee: Charles Jones, Ninth Ward; George W. Stilwell, New-Utrecht; John N. Stearns, Seventeenth Ward; Wm. H. Jenkins, Nineteenth Ward; Ezra Baldwin, Fourth Ward; F. S. Littlejohn, Tenth Ward.

The Convention then adjourned till Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock P. M.

SUICIDE.—ELIZABETH HENRY, a colored woman, residing at No. 17 Johnson-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday, by taking laudanum. Cause—destitution.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named PATRICK HAWKINS, residing at the corner of Myrtle and Hudson avenues, Brooklyn, was killed on Monday night, by falling into the hold of a ship at the foot of Adams-street.

BURGLARY.—Messrs. LEACH & HASSALL'S fringe store, corner of North Third and Third streets, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, on Sunday night last, and property valued at $1,000 abstracted.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. ETHAN ESTABROOK, an old resident, and formerly Comptroller of Brooklyn, died on Saturday last.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Items.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Last evening the Common Council decided to build a station-house, a Common Council Chamber and temporary City Hall, on Temperance-alley and Gregory-street—the lots to cost $11,500; vacancies for Judges of Election were filled, and Orsamus E. Cutter was elected Collector of Arrears of Taxes.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—SAMUEL A. FRENCH was nominated by the Democracy of the Third District, last evening, for the Assembly of the Third District.

FIRE.—The boot and shoe store of Mr. FEJEE, in Hudson City, was damaged by fire, on Monday, to the extent of $500. No insurance.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 12.

$22,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	92	
25,000	Virginia 6s	94	
8,500	N. Carolina St. 6s	95	
11,000	Missouri State 6s	87⅛	
29,000	do	87⅜	
10,000	do	b60 87⅜	
30,000	do	b60 87⅜	
7,000	Louisiana St. 6s	93	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, nwBs	86⅜	
4,000	Minnesota 8 ₱ ct.	Bs1ot7⅛	
2,000	Georgia St. 6s	100	
2,000	Brook. Water Ln	99½	
3,500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	93	
4,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	98	
2,000	Erie R. 1st m Bds	98	
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	91	
1,000	Har. 2d m. Bds.	80	
5,000	Read. R. Bds. '86.	72	
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8p.c. 1m.	S.F.C. Bonds.	93½
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds	71	
1,000	Ill. Freel'd Bds.	87	
5,000	Gal. & Chic. 2m. Bs	94	
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	61	
40	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	102	
10	Ocean Bank	94½	
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	110½	
50	Bank of Commerce	103¼	
20	Continental Bank	99	
5	do	99½	
100	Canton Co.	20	
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co	99½	
200	do	b60 99½	
20	Penn. Coal Co	76½	
100	Pacific M. St. Co.	104¾	
50	do	s60 104	
55	do	b30 104⅜	
80	do	b60 104⅝	
14	New-Jersey Zinc	5⅜	
150	Bruns. City L. Co.	2¼	
200	Amer. Guano Co	3	
550	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 84	
450	do	84⅛	
100	do	b30 84⅜	
100	do	b60 84⅜	
300	do	b30 84⅛	
25	do	84	
25	do	84⅛	
100	do	b30 84⅜	
100	do	s10 84	
50	do	s15 84	
15	Erie Railroad	16⅜	
532	do	16⅜	
165	do	16¾	
8	Hud. River R. R.	29	
50	do	s60 28¼	
150	do	b60 28⅜	
250	do	28⅜	
700	Harlem Railroad	12½	
500	do	12¾	
21	Chic., B. & Quin. R.	50	
275	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16¾	
100	do	b30 17	
475	La C. & Mil. R. R.	43¾	
5	Macon & West'n R.	80	
50	Illinois Cent. R. R.	79	
34	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Cal. St. 7s, nwBs.	86⅜	
2,500	Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds	89	
5,000	Mich. Cen. R. R. 8 ₱ ct.	1m. S.F.C.B.	93
5,000	do	93⅜	
1,000	N. Jersey 2dmt Bs	87⅜	
20	American Ex. Bk.	110⅞	
15	Continental Bank	99⅝	
$25	Canton Co.	b30 20	
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99⅝	
10	do	99⅝	
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	83⅝	
80	Erie Railroad	16⅜	
100	Reading R. R.	s30 50	
1000	do	s60 50	
100	Harlem R. R.	12⅝	
150	Clev. & Tol. RR	33⅛	
250	do	b30 33⅜	
50	Michigan C. R. R.	56⅞	
300	M. S. & N. I. G'dstk	s60 49	
100	do	b30 49⅛	
100	do	s60 48⅞	
50	do	s30 49¼	
200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84	
250	do	s30 83½	
100	do	s60 83	
200	Chi. & R. I. RR	65¼	
150	do	s30 66	
100	do	s60 64¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Tol. N. & C. R. 7s	86	
25,000	Cleve. & P. R. 7s.	45	
1,000	Flor. R. 7s	55	
3,000	Mob. & Ohio R. 8s	72⅛	
4,000	H. & St. J. R. R. 7s.	53	
2,000	Det. & Mil. R. 7s.	65	
3,000	Del. L. & W. R. 7s	76	
5,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	19	
3,000	Mil. City 7s	50	
20	Artisans' Bank	84½	
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	110¼	
50	Irving Bank	101	
5	Metropolitan Bank	110	
25	Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	91¾	
100	N. Y. Con. Stage Co.	95	
100	Prismatic Tur. Co.	30	
15	Manhattan Bank	136½	
20	Bank of Commerce	102	
10	Com. Fire Ins. Co.	87½	
20	New World F. I. Co.	93¾	
20	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	104¾	

TUESDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The screw-steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Wednesday, Sept. 29, arrived at this port this afternoon. Our London files are to the morning of the 28th September, but telegraphic dispatches to Liverpool afford the market report of Tuesday afternoon, when English Consols closed firm at 98⅛ ₱ cent., and a free speculation was going on in nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange, particularly in the leading English Railway shares. The Bank received, on Tuesday, $1,200,000 in Gold, and the reserve was believed to be up to $97,000,000. Opinions varied as to whether the rate of discount would be reduced by the Court of Directors, on the following Thursday, but the accessions of Gold, coupled with a decided turn in the exchange with China and the East, together with the condition of the French Bank and the ruling of the Continental Exchanges with England, all seemed to favor the opinion that the measure of reduction to 2½ ₱ cent. would not be delayed very long. The latest in regard to American Stocks, is the Treasury report on the London Exchange, on Monday, Sept. 27:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	79 to 81	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79 to 81	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	24 to 22 dis.	23 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ c., 1860	83 to 87	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	86 to 88	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84 to 86	84⅜ 43⅛
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95	94½
Do., $100 shares	75 to 77	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	66 to 68	67
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl.	91 to 93	

The following correspondence appears in the London *Times* of Sept. 28 in regard to the Atlantic and Great Western negotiation, on which we commented some weeks ago. We reserve further notice of the denial of General WARD until the receipt of his letter to our own address, which has not yet been received. In reference to the note of Mr. T. W. KENNARD, it is sufficient to remark that the error of stating his arrival in the United States grew out of the circumstance that another relative of HEYWOOD, KENNARD & Co., of the same name, and with business introductions from the house, was then in New-York:

The following letters relate to the paragraph quoted yesterday from the NEW-YORK TIMES, regarding the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:

No. 36 GREAT GEORGE-STREET, Sept. 27, 1858.

SIR: I observe in the city article of the *Times* this morning a quotation from an American journal, referring to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The statement as to the terms of the loan raised in this country and in Paris is as incorrect as my reported presence in New-York. General C. L. WARD, President of the Company, being in London, can speak for himself and the Railway.

As consulting engineer to this undertaking, I am about to visit the works, and shall in due course report thereon to the parties interested.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
T. W. KENNARD.

No. 13 HANOVER-STREET, London, Sept. 27, 1858.

SIR: I respectfully appeal to your courtesy and sense of justice for sufficient space in your columns to notice the extract published by you this morning from a New-York paper, in reference to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. I received on Saturday last, from the United States, a copy of this publication, and instantly returned a full, definite, and circumstantial refutation of the whole statement.

Upon the honor of a gentleman and my fidelity as the chief financial officer of the Company in question, I declare there is not a single item or feature of the statement which has been imposed upon your New-York cotemporary that is true. I have given and promised no douceur whatever, anywhere, or in any form. The only sacrifice I have made (if such it can be called) is that of having parted with the bonds of the Company at the rate of 75c. to the dollar and agreeing to pay in London and Paris the same semi-annual rate of interest allowed by the Illinois Central Railway Company. And under all the contracts—now complete for the whole line—our road will cost less per mile by nearly one-half than any other leading railway in the United States.

Referring you to my letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES, when it shall appear, for any further particulars that you may deem important to a full vindication,

I remain respectfully,
C. L. WARD,
President of Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The Discount Brokers to-day report no change in Money rates either on short or long bills. Prime 30@60-day acceptances are 3@4 ₱ cent., and some mercantile bills running into January have also been taken at 4 ₱ cent. Longer dates range 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the classification of names. The Stock Brokers are paying 3½@4 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 3@3½ ₱ cent. on State Stocks. The new Federal Stock is generally placed in Bank or with other strong lenders, and the loans upon it are seldom disturbed. It can be borrowed upon at 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Some of the Continental remitters by the *Arabia's* mail came into the Exchange market to-day for English bills, in preference to francs and North of Europe, and the rate on London, for Bank names, was rather stiffer at 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. On Paris, the bankers drew f.5.12½ to the dollar, while Southern-drawn bills were done at from f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. The remittance in bar gold by this steamer is about half a million—$450,000 known this afternoon.

The business in Stocks to-day was very active, the sales of Shares amounting to 25,000, and of State and other Bonds to $200,000. The morning prices, on the first call of the list, were fully up to the large advance noticed on Saturday and Monday, on the Railway Shares, and ½ ₱ cent. higher on the State Stocks. As the dealings progressed, the *Bear* interest offered their time options with more freedom, and at a concession in prices, and this, in turn, induced some realizations on the cash stock for the *Bull* account. The differences made were particularly marked in Reading, as will be seen by reference to the printed register. The top price of the cash Stock was 52½ ₱ cent., closing in the afternoon, 51 ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 84¼, closing 83¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern Preferred, 50⅞, closing 49½, and in like proportion on the other Western Roads, in nearly all which the transactions show a renewed interest with speculative buyers outside the Board of Brokers. The deliveries of Reading were made with more ease than yesterday, some parcels having been brought over from Philadelphia. In Erie Shares there were buyers at 16⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., and as the transfers now open, after the annual election, which took place to-day, we may look for a little more activity in the Stock. The rise in Harlem old Stock was carried up to 12¾, closing 12@12½ ₱ cent. The backers of the movement talk of 15@20 ₱ cent., and point to the rapid advance, of late, in all the Bonds of the Company, because of the present economical administration of the road. The Bonds here nearly all been taken out of the Street. The First Mortgage stands about 90; the Second sold to-day at 80 ₱ cent.; the Third is held for 68@70 ₱ cent. The sellers of Rock Island pressed the Stock both for cash and on contract; closing sales 65½ for cash, 64¾ seller 60 days. The Share list, otherwise, closed steady after the printed sales, the reaction of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent having induced some fresh purchases. There was a free demand for Missouri Sixes through the day at 87½@87¾, and Tennessees advanced to 92 ₱ cent. The Federal Loan advanced to 104¼ ₱ cent., interest from next January.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in September, between Chicago and Burlington, a distance of 210 miles, (of which 138 miles belong to this Company,) were:

For Freight	$94,511
For Passengers	42,087
For Mail and miscellaneous	2,150
Total	$138,748

The earnings of the Quincy and Chicago (late Northern Cross) Railroad, extending from its junction with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, to Quincy, a distance of 100 miles, were:

For Freight	$13,539
For Passengers	9,836
For Mail and miscellaneous	933
Total	$24,308

We understand that the September receipts on the Terre Haute and Alton Road are $79,453, as against $78,991 the same month last year. The Michigan Central earnings for the same month are $224,574, as against $301,588 same month last season.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo

Railroad for September were	$83,400
Estimated expenses for September	$27,270
Interest	23,000
Rent	5,500— 55,779
Net earnings	$27,630

The present management of the New-York and Erie Road were reëlected to-day by the Stockholders, in annual meeting. The Directors are: Charles Moran, Samuel Marsh, Cornelius Smith, Daniel Drew, John Arnot, Ambrose S. Murray, D. A. Cushman, William B. Skidmore, Ralph Mead, Dudley S. Gregory, Edwin J. Brown, Hermann Gelpcke, George Bruce, Robert H. Berdell, Samuel H. P. Hall, Edward K. Alburtis, Geo. T. Cobb.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—OCT. 1.

Specie	$1,930,647 49	Bonds	$1,224,674 18
Real Estate	677,781 47	Stocks	1,840,874 42
Bank Notes	578,351 20	Suspen. Debt.	1,587,194 94
Due from Bks	1,355,846 06	Branches	1,551,545 85
Discounts	12,615,649 20	State	124,479 60
Domestic Ex	6,090,779 82	Other Items	1,104,778 21
Foreign Ex.	384,349 94		
Total			$31,066,952 38
Capital	$14,888,451 93	Deposits	$2,765,957 98
Circulation	5,486,574 62	Due State	3,086,478 67
Profits	1,942,203 32	Other Items	20,680 97
Due Banks	2,876,604 89		
Total			$31,066,952 38

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ₱ 100 @ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ₱ 100 @ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	15c. ₱ 100 @ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛ @ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅛ @ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅛ @ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛ @ 1
North Carolina	⅛ @ 1
Virginia	⅜ @ 1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼ @ 1½
Michigan	⅛ @ 1
Tennessee	1 @ 1¼
Free Indiana	1¼ @ 1½
Louisiana and Mobile	⅜ @ 1
Canada	⅛ @ ⅛
Assorted packages New-York State	¼ @ —
Assorted packages New-England	¼ @ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	90	100
80 acre warrants per acre	80	85
120 acre warrants per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants per acre	80	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@1 10	Spanish ½ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	97@ —	per oz	1 22@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ 3 86
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 85@ 7 88
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@1 10	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 25@16 50
Old Am. Half Dols	04@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	02¾@ —	Gold, Am, Old	6c, prem.

The following circular has been issued from the Suffolk Bank of Boston in regard to the pending controversy touching the New-England currency. The conclusion is that the Suffolk system of redemption is, for the present, given up:

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

For the expenses of the Foreign Money System of the Suffolk Bank, the Bank finds its remuneration in the use of the deposits of the various Banks in New-England. As no other general mode of compensation has ever been thought of, the maintenance of the system depends upon the continuance of these deposits. To place the Banks withdrawing on the same footing as before withdrawal, is obviously inconsistent with the plan of keeping up the system by means of deposits. The Suffolk Bank system has been conducted for thirty years on the principle of sending home for payment in specie the bills which we receive of those banks which have withdrawn their deposits. We consider this indispensable to the system, and that it would be futile to attempt to carry on, without the power of enforcing it. In continuing this redemption system, the Suffolk Bank has had for many years no motive beyond that of securing to the community a continuance in acknowledged benefits. The labor, expense and risks of the business have been equal to any remuneration received from the use of the deposits. We cannot consent any longer to have the Bank placed in the position, as is charged against us, of carrying on this business merely for its profit, nor can we be expected to stand out against public opinion, prejudiced and excited, in sustaining a system however beneficial to the public, after it becomes unremunerating, and hazardous to the stockholders of the Bank. The Suffolk Bank system is now conducted theoretically and practically, precisely as it has been in the past. If public sentiment is now against it, and if it is less appreciated by the trading community and the city Banks than heretofore, the cause is not to be found in the mode of pursuing it. The time has arrived to surrender our agency in the system as heretofore conducted. Our responsibility in it must now cease.

Because its main feature, the right to send bills home for specie, cannot be given up without destroying its efficacy.

Because our exercise of this right is effectually made use of, by those hostile to the Suffolk Bank system, to place the Bank in a false attitude before the public; and

Because under existing circumstances, the Bank does not wish to stand in the way of a trial of the attempted experiment of a foreign money-system, to be conducted on less stringent principles.

We shall continue to receive country money from the banks as heretofore, subject to conditions that it may perhaps be found necessary hereafter to make.

J. AMORY DAVIS, President.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Total for the week	$1,300,990	$1,721,980	$1,285,120
Previously reported	60,638,623	54,465,245	45,646,851
Since Jan. 1	$61,948,013	$56,187,225	$46,911,971

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Stock market has been exceedingly active throughout the week which has elapsed since the date of our last advices. The movement has been accompanied by a moderate rise, in which all descriptions of securities have more or less participated. The improvement may be attributed to the continued favorable foreign news, and to the undiminished supply of money—rates of interest, contrary to the anticipations of capitalists, not having advanced as the season has progressed. State Stocks—There have been large sales of Missouri 6s, which have risen 2½, and of Tennessee 6s, which have risen 1½. Virginia 6s have advanced ¾; Louisiana 6s, 1¼; North Carolina 6s, ½; Indiana 5s, ½; and California 7s, new issue, 3 ₱ cent. Sales of Ohio 6s, of 1860, at 102; do., of 1886, at 106@106½. The new Government Loan has been in better request, and has been sold as high as 104, which is the closing quotation. City and County bonds have been in moderate demand. The principal transactions have been in Louisville 6s, both water-works and railroad issues; in Memphis 6s, guaranteed by State of Tennessee; and in Brooklyn 6s—the last-named at an advance of 1½ ₱ cent. There have also been sales of New-York City 6s, due in 1857, at 103¼; and of Mason County, Ky., 6 ₱ cents., at 75. Railroad Bonds—There has been more movement in these than for some time past, accompanied by a general advance in prices. New-York Central 6s have risen 1 ₱ cent.; do. 7s, 2; Galena and Chicago, 1st mort., 1¼; do. 2d mort., 2½; Hudson River, 1st mort., ½; do. 2d mort., ½; Illinois Central Constructions, ⅜; Harlem 1st mort., 1; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., 1; Erie 3d mortgage, 2; do. 4th mortgage and unsecured Bonds, ¼@1; Erie 2d mortgages have declined ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgage 10 ₱ cents., 1, and Illinois Central Freeland Bonds, 2 ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern 1st mortgage 7s have sold at 84; do. Sinking Fund at 71⅜; Reading 6s, of 1886, at 72, and Little Miami 6s at 84@85. Railroad Shares have been very active and, with few exceptions, have advanced. The rise has been as follows: 1½ ₱ cent. on Chicago and Rock Island, 3¼ on Cleveland and Toledo, 1¾ on Erie, ¾ on Galena and Chicago, 1⅜ on Michigan Southern, 5 on Michigan Central, 1 on Milwaukee and Mississippi, 2⅜ on New-York Central and 4¼ on Reading. The two last named have given rise to exceedingly large transactions; more than 30,000 shares of each having changed hands. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati has been sold at from 90⅜@91⅛; Harlem Preferred, from 23@25¼; and Cleveland and Pittsburg at 73⅛. Money continues superabundant. Short loans, 3¾@5; indorsed paper, 4@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on Europe is still scarce, and the rates have varied but little. Principal business on London, 109¾@110; Paris, 5.13⅛@5.12⅛.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

Our last advices were dated 4th inst. The recent advices from Europe, announcing the great accumulation of Specie in the Banks of England and France, have forced upon our capitalists the conviction that the abundance of Money now apparent at all the centres is not of a momentary character, as was generally supposed, but that, on the contrary, there is reason to look for its continuance for a long time to come. This impression has induced a lively demand for Stocks, beginning with Government and State Stocks, and extending to the more or less speculative descriptions. The operators for a fall have found themselves compelled to close their contracts at a loss, and the operators for a rise have redoubled their purchases, seeing that the tendency continued upward. The advance is quite general—the only notable exception being Erie second mortgage, and Panama and Pacific Mail. The two last fell off, on a rumor, thus far wanting confirmation, of the opening of an opposition line, *via* Nicaragua. The Erie second mortgages have declined, in consequence of a letter issued by the President, announcing the impossibility of redeeming the Bonds on the 1st of March next, and offering to extend them five years. Particulars of this proposition and of the official report at the stockholders' meeting, in our next issue. State Stocks have advanced with large sales, chiefly in Missouris, Tennessees, Californias and Virginias. Virginias have improved ¾ ₱ cent.; Missouris, 2½; Tennessees, 1½; Californias, new, 3½; Indiana 5s, 1½; North Carolina at 95; Louisiana, 93. The United States 5 ₱ cents., 1874, have been sold at 104, and are now held at 104¼. Ohio 6s, 1860, sales at 102, 1886 at 106. City and County Bonds—Demand slightly improved. We note sales of St. Louis City Municipal Loan and Railroad issues, St. Louis County 6s and 7s, Memphis City Guarantees, and New-Orleans 6s, all at a slight improvement. Brooklyn 6s are in demand at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. Mason County 6s in better demand, at an advance. Railroad Bonds have improved generally, with steady sales, exceeding $400,000. Erie 2d mort. sales as low as 80@82; do., 4th mort., at 54½@55; do., 1875, 1 ₱ cent. higher; do., 1871, ½; do., 1862, sales at 32, 1 ₱ cent. higher; New-York Central 6s, 1; do. 7s, 1876, sales at 98; Illinois Central Construction, ¾ ₱ cent. higher; Freeland Bonds sales at 90@87; Michigan Central 1st mort. sales at 1 ₱ cent. advance; Northern Indiana 1st mort. at 81¾; Michigan Southern 1st mort. 2 ₱ cent. higher; do. Sinking Fund, 1; do. 2d mort. sales at 60; Reading 6s, 1886, sales at 71@72; Galena and Chicago 1st and 2d mort. 1 ₱ cent. higher; sales of Hannibal and St. Joseph's Bonds at 58; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mort. at 74; Hudson River 1st mort. at 101. Railroad Shares—A great advance, excepting Panama and Pacific Mail, with a large movement, exceeding 100,000 shares for the week. Erie has advanced 1⅞; Reading, 3⅞; New-York Central, 2⅞; Michigan Central, 5½; Michigan Southern, 1½; do. Preferred, 6; Toledo, 3¼; Rock Island, 1; Galena, ¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; La Crosse, ⅝; Hudson River, 1¼; Panama, ½ ₱ cent. lower; Pacific Mail, ¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2 do.; Illinois Central steady at 79. Money extremely easy, 3@5 ₱ cent. on call; 3½@5½ for first-class paper. Exchanges